# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867. NUMBER 37.


## FROM EUROPE.

Reports of an Abundant Grain Crop in Russia.

The City of Hamburg Refuses to Join the German Zollverein.

A Russian Loan Unfavorably Received in the London Money Market.

French Commission Appointed to Revise Claims Against Mexico.

Napoleon's Proposed Visit to the Austrian Emperor.

Paris Journals Deny that it Has any Political Significance.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's War Upon Secretary Stanton.

A Rumor Current that Mr. Stanton has been Requested to Resign.

Outline of the Forthcoming Public Debt Statement.

The Surratt Case to be Given to the Jury To-Day.

The President's Equivocations Regarding the Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

## FROM MEXICO.

Reported Demand from our Government for the Person of Santa Anna.

A General Amnesty Advocated by the Mexican Press.

The Government Refuses to Surrender the Body of Maximilian.

## POLITICAL.

The Rebel Ticket Elected in Kentucky by Forty Thousand Majority.

Result of the Recent Republican Victory in Nashville.

### FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

**France.**

DENIAL RELATIVE TO THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PARIS, August 5.

Semi-official journals deny that the visit of Napoleon to Vienna has any political object, and declare that the published rumors which attribute political significance to the interchange of courtesies between the Emperors of France and Austria are erroneous.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

PARIS, August 5—Evening.

The claims of France and French subjects upon Mexico are to be carefully revised by a commission just appointed by the Emperor Napoleon for the purpose.

**Great Britain.**

SAILING OF THE UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP FOR HOME.

LONDON, August 4.

The United States practice ship has sailed from Portsmouth for America.

REPORTED CONFESSIONS OF A FENIAN LEADER.

DUBLIN, August 4.

It is reported that General Fariola has confessed his connection with the Fenian outbreak in England, and offered to reveal the details of the Fenian movement and testify for the Government.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, August 5.

The Russian loan, which was offered in this market on Saturday, does not meet with success. No bids have yet been made, and the chances of its success are slim.

A FAILURE.

The Reform meeting called at Hyde Park to-day proved a failure. Few people were in attendance, and little or no spirit was manifested.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, August 4.

Steamship Acadia, from St. John's, N. B., arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

LONDON, August 5.

The Atlanta, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 5.

Steamship Herman, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 5.

Steamship Hecla, from New York, touched here to-day.

Steamship Ottawa, from New York, bound for Antwerp, arrived at Penzance with the loss of her screw.

**Russia.**

A LARGE GRAIN CROP EXPECTED.

Accounts from the Russian grain crops are extremely favorable, and [illegible] a very heavy yield. There will be [illegible] surplus for exportation.

**Prussia.**

CONFIDENCE IN NAPOLEON'S PEACE SENTIMENTS.

BERLIN, August 5.

The press of this city comment to-day upon the reply of Napoleon to the foreign members of the Exposition Universelle, and express confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor's aspirations for the peace of the world.

**Holland.**

HAMBURG REFUSES TO JOIN THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

It is reported on creditable authority that the city of Hamburg refuses to join the German Zollverein. Lubec, however, has declared its willingness to become a member of that important body.

BY MAIL.

The War Feeling on the Continent—Council of War Between Russian and Prussian Army Officers.

New York, August 5.—The Cork Examiner of July 26th says: Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia.

[illegible]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Judge Pierrepont consumed the whole day again in his argument for the prosecution. He will close about noon to-morrow. [illegible]

### POLITICAL.

Opening of the Campaign in Ohio—Meetings Arranged for the Backbone Counties—Vallandigham to be Resurrected—A Lively Contest Looked For.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MANSFIELD, Ohio, August 5.

The political campaign in the backbone counties commences in this city on the part of the Democracy to-morrow. [illegible]

C. L. Vallandigham, a Democratic gentleman from Dixie, by the way of Canada, is waiting and watching amongst the hills of Columbiana County, [illegible]

Kentucky State Election—The Conservative Ticket Elected by Forty Thousand Majority.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, August 5.

City vote, including Portland: Helm, 4,147; Kinkead, 705; Barnes, 454.

The vote was unusually small. No excitement except where local contests prevailed. [illegible]

The Election of Helm Certain—What will Follow after the Election—Hard Times for Kentucky Unionists.

[illegible]

### FROM BLOOMINGTON.

Meeting of the State Teachers' Institute—Election of Officers—Lecture upon "The Theory and Art of Teaching," by President Edwards—Members of the Normal Faculty Present—Fire Engine Trial.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, August 5.

The State Teachers' Institute convened at the Normal University this morning, at nine o'clock, under favorable auspices. [illegible]

### FROM OMAHA.

New Buildings Going Up—Business Over the Union Pacific Road—Personal—The Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 5.

Recruiting for the regular army is pretty brisk.

[illegible]

### FROM MILWAUKEE.

Death of an Old Policeman—Reported Death Discredited—Immigration.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 5.

Adam Just, an old policeman of this city, died Sunday afternoon, leaving a wife and five children. He has been a worthy member of the police force for twelve years.

[illegible]

### FROM CINCINNATI.

Sudden Deaths—A Man Missing.

[illegible]

### THE CROPS.

Additional Reports Relative to the Yield and Condition of the Present Harvest.

[Special Despatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., August 5.—In this county the number of acres of wheat, corn and oats planted is about one-third more than ever before. [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 5.—The wheat crop in this State promises to be one of the largest ever harvested. [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

OSHKOSH, August 5.—Crops uninjured by drought or frost. [illegible]

IOWA.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, August 5.—Wheat, corn and oats in fine condition. [illegible]

The Crops in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 5.—Crop accounts continue favorable.

### MEXICO.

A General Amnesty Advocated by the Press—Grandiloquent Address from Juarez—Marquez Discovered but Again Escapes—Reported Demand from Our Government for the Person of Santa Anna—The Presidential Election Proceeding Quietly.

NEW YORK, August 5.—News from Sisal to July 28, Vera Cruz 24th, and Mexico 18th, has been received. [illegible]

### CRIME.

Arrest of a Dishonest Clerk.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 5.

Frank Kelly, a clerk of Augel Bros., jewelers, was arrested yesterday for appropriating jewelry belonging to his employers.

Highway Robbery in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the stage running from Lexington to Lawrenceburg, Missouri, was stopped by three men, mounted on mustang ponies and armed with pistols. [illegible]

A Youthful Villain.

[illegible]

A Raid on the Fancy in Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, August 5.—The State Constables invaded three club houses in Lynn, Saturday night, and seized liquors and gambling implements, and arrested thirty-four individuals.

Served Him Right.

BUFFALO, August 5.—F. W. Patterson has been expelled from the Board of Trade.

### FIRES.

Canadian Oil Wells Burned.

[illegible]

Grain Warehouse Destroyed in Louisville.

[illegible]

Fires in California.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire in Canada.

[illegible]

### THE INDIAN WAR.

Indian Outrages—Seven Men Reported Killed—A Bold Dash Upon Horses—Reinforcements Forwarded.

[illegible]

### CASUALTIES.

Fatal Fall from a Balcony.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 5.

Frank McLain, a prominent lawyer of Columbia, Tennessee, fell from a balcony on Friday night last and dislocated his neck. He was found dead Saturday morning. He was intoxicated when he retired.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

[illegible]

Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The stern-wheel steamer Cora, from Louisville, bound for Cairo with a full load, sunk, on Sunday, at Henderson Island. No lives reported lost.

Drowned.

BUFFALO, August 5.—Charles G. Degenhard, a well-known musician and organist of this city, was drowned Saturday while fishing.

### WEST INDIES.

Work of Laying the Cuban Telegraph Commenced—Affairs in St. Domingo and Cardenas.

[illegible]

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrivals at San Francisco—Steam Mail Line Between San Francisco and Honolulu—Mining Dividend, &c.

[illegible]

### FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Bounties for Rebel Soldiers Who Enlisted in the Union Army.

[illegible]

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Customs During July—Mortality Report.

[illegible]

### FROM NEW YORK.

Cholera Case Reported—Death of a United States Consul Abroad.

[illegible]

### FROM MEMPHIS.

Discharging of Negroes Still Going On—Died.

[illegible]

The Great Tunnel at the Western End of the Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Wreck of a Steam Yacht.

[illegible]

The Roxbury Annexation Question.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

Canadian Election Writs.

[illegible]

Secretary Seward.

[illegible]

A Plot to Assassinate Loyal Citizens of Missouri.

[illegible]

### THE LAST OF POLAND.

Russian Barbarism.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 10.]

[illegible]

Mr. Peabody and the Bank of England.

[illegible]

The Fund for Destitute Southern Widows and Orphans—Letter from Davis.

[illegible]

### THE MILWAUKEE AVENUE CASE.

Horse Railways and Special Assessments.

Application for an Injunction before Justice Davis at Bloomington.

Arguments of Hon. C. Beckwith and General Hasbrouck Davis, City Attorney.

A Temporary Injunction Granted.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

[illegible]

Jeff. Davis and the Vermont People.

[illegible]

The War of the Express Companies.

[illegible]


**Stoves and Tinware.**

CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE

Have Removed to their New Stores,

Nos. 95 & 97 Michigan-av.,

PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED TINWARE.

Westlake's Patent Adjustable Guard LANTERNS.

Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, &c.

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

95 & 97 MICHIGAN-AV.

**Hardware and Cutlery.**

Miller Bros. & Keep,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

WHEELING NAILS.

AGENTS FOR

American File Co.'s Files.

55 State-st., CHICAGO.

**Business Cards.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., Commission Merchants,

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Butter, Hides, Dried Fruits and Provisions.

231 South Water-st., Chicago

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts, CHICAGO.

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

**Coal.**

COAL.

COAL SCREENS OF ALL SIZES.

Markley, Alling & Co., 51 Lake-st.

**Masonic Notices.**

MASONIC.

MASONIC.—Chicago Lodge, No. 437, [illegible]

**Wines and Liquors.**

Native and Other Wines, &c.

WILLIAM DEWAR.

**Undertakers.**

UNDERTAKERS.

SHELDON & DAVIS.

**General Notices.**

SPECIAL NOTICE To the Retail Trade!

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.

NOTICE.

**Wanted.**

WANTED— To Rent—A ROOM,

GEO. M. SLOAN,

**Dentistry.**

TEETH

**Financial.**

Money to Loan.

**To Rent.**

"HAASE'S PARK"

**Transportation.**

Goodrich's Independent Lake Superior Line!

NORTHWEST,

FOR BUFFALO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

BADGER STATE,

**Proposals.**

IMPROVEMENT OF THE Des Moines Rapids OF THE Mississippi River.

Notice to Contractors.

**Window Shades.**

WIRE WINDOW SHADES.

**Educational.**

MANSFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

**Dissolution.**

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

**Real Estate.**

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT,

**Medical.**

CATARRH, Bronchitis, [illegible]

MEDICAL. DR. J. HAYES' Medical and Electrical Institute,

**For Sale.**

ATTENTION!

GENUINE LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

TO GRAIN BUYERS.

**Mocking Birds.**

MOCKING BIRDS! MOCKING BIRDS!

**Wanted—Male Help.**

WANTED—Bookbinder. [illegible]

**Wanted—Female Help.**

WANTED—One hundred ladies [illegible]

**Employment Agency.**

**Wanted—Miscellaneous.**

**Wanted—To Rent.**

**To Rent—Houses.**

**To Rent—Rooms.**

**To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.**

**Boarding and Lodging.**

**Situations.**

**Machinery.**

**Real Estate—Country.**

**For Sale.**

**Partners Wanted.**

**Personal.**

**Board Wanted.**

**Horses, Carriages, &c.**

# Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

## THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. SURRATT.

The production of the original record of the Court Martial that tried the assassination conspirators, by Judge Pierrepont, in the Surratt trial on Saturday, settles the long mooted question as to whether the Court did actually recommend Mrs. Surratt to mercy, and whether the President saw the recommendation before the execution had taken place. A statement that he did see it, which went the rounds of the press recently, brought out a prompt denial. It is now made certain that the recommendation of the Court was *a part of the original record itself*; and that, even before Mr. Johnson had approved the sentence of the Court, he had seen and read it. It is continuous with the sheets on which the order of approval of the death sentence is written. As Judge Pierrepont said: "He [the President] signed the "warrant for Mrs. Surratt's death with "the paper right before his eyes." The ground on which the accused was recommended to a commutation of her sentence, was not any doubt as to her guilt, but "in consideration of the sex and "age of said Mary E. Surratt." There is no doubt of her guilt, and we do not criticise Mr. Johnson for refusing to interfere in her behalf; but it is well that the responsibility of her execution, which has been so severely condemned by men of both parties, should rest where it belongs. The recommendation to mercy by the Court which finds a prisoner guilty, generally goes far in his behalf, and is often thought sufficient of itself to justify the exercise of the Executive clemency. The Chicago *Times* attributes the conduct of Mr. Johnson in this matter to a bloodthirsty and malicious spirit. In a recent editorial it said: "If Surratt had not been prevented "from giving himself up, what reason is "there to believe he could have saved his "mother by doing so? *The same infernal "spirit which consigned her to the scaffold without proof of her guilt, despite the recommendation of the Court to mercy*, would have "spurned the proposition that her "son's surrender should procure "her release." In thus fastening the responsibility of her execution on the President, where it belongs, the *Times* has shown more honesty than most of the Copperhead press. In fact, a strong and persistent effort has been made by the Copperheads to create the impression that at the time of the refusal of the President to interfere in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, he was in perfect ignorance of the recommendation of the Court. Among other stories on the subject, the one which has been most industriously circulated was to the effect that on the day of the execution, a distinguished Republican politician of New York, who has since died, as he was coming from the President's room, met Anna Surratt on the stairs with the recommendation of the Court, on her way to show it to Mr. Johnson and plead for her mother's life; that he took the paper and kept it until the execution was over, and prevented the young woman from seeing the President. This altogether improbable and, in fact, impossible story, owing to its sensational character, obtained some credence, but is of course exploded now by the official showing of the facts.

Andrew Johnson is directly and almost solely responsible for the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. It is true his Cabinet approved the sentence; but it was he who signed the death sentence. It was he who, with the recommendation of the Court to mercy before his eyes, refused at the last to exercise the clemency with which the law had clothed him. Therefore, when the friends of Mr. Johnson denounce the Court that tried the conspirators as an illegal tribunal, the execution as murder, and the hanging of Mrs. Surratt as an outrage against common humanity, let them tell the whole story, and, like the Chicago *Times*, hold the right man responsible. To say that Mr. Johnson did not see the recommendation, is to say that he approved the proceedings and sentence of the Court without reading the record, which, in a case involving capital punishment would be more reprehensible than anything else.

## THE LA SALLE MINERS.

On the first of March last the miners at the coal mines at LaSalle, in this State, "struck," and the strike has proved a serious one to themselves and to all others interested. The coal had for some time previously been sold at the mines at $2 per ton, and one-half this sum was paid to the miners. But when the price of coal fell to $2.50 per ton, the price paid to the miners also fell to $1.25, the rule being to pay for mining one-half the value of the coal at the mouth of the shaft. But in the mining of this coal there is considerable waste in the shape of dust or powdered coal, or, as it is called, "slack." There had been a rule by which there was a boss stationed at each mine, whose duty it was to "estimate" the weight of slack in each load as it came out. This man had a thankless office; and one involving him in endless disputes with the miners and with the companies. Every pound of slack he estimated was that much taken from the share of the miners, and each pound he failed to estimate was so much loss to the company; while, at best, his estimates were conjectural and without any certainty. The companies, therefore, prepared a number of gratings over which the coal was discharged, and by which means the great portion of this slack became separated from the coal, and its actual weight easily attained. By this process the company sold the coal and got paid for it as all coal, while the slack remained. To this arrangement the miners objected, and it being insisted upon, they struck, the most of them on the first of March and the others on the first of April. During the five months that have intervened the mines have been closed, and the miners unemployed. The miners were accustomed to make from $3.75 to $6 per day, according to their industry, but even this was abridged by the orders of the "Miners' Union," which directed that four tons a day should be the maximum of a day's work. This Union also prohibited the miners from working at any mine using a screen to separate the slack from the coal. The consequence is that each of these miners has lost during the 130 working days, putting the average wages at $4.50 per day, $585. This sum multiplied by the whole number of miners will give the aggregate amount of actual pecuniary loss already sustained by them. To this must be added the loss sustained by the hundreds of other persons, not miners, who are employed in various capacities in this coal business, all of whom have been thrown out of employment by the strike. The companies have lost not only the profits upon their business for five months, but also the interest on the capital invested in the mines, machinery, &c. The community in which these people reside has also lost heavily—the entire business being virtually suspended, or rendered unsafe by the stoppage of the mines.

Up to within a very few days this strike has been a quiet one—the miners fighting want and poverty with as much desperate firmness as they could evince if they were really contending for some principle of personal or political liberty. The companies have been very forbearing, resorting to every possible means to induce these men to listen to and be guided by reason. But the "Union" has exercised a despotic control. The majority, perhaps, of the miners, who have families, have been willing to make terms, but, as in all other self-constituted tribunals, the floaters, and those having but little personal interest, exercise the commanding control. Both sides are, therefore, to be commended for their abstinence from violence or anger, and for the patience which generally is wanting in all similar controversies. It is to be hoped that the same submission to and reverence for the law will continue to prevail with both parties to the end.

The questions at issue in this controversy are not new. They involve principles which are inexorable, and which cannot be violated. The laws of political economy contain a plain and direct solution of the whole matter, and, had there been an honest and [illegible] submission to these laws, these men [illegible] lost an hour's work, nor the [illegible]

[illegible]

The production of this slack [illegible] both parties have an equal interest in getting the coal at the highest price. It was as well to receive all or as low price, the laborer; it is true, has to do the same amount of work for the money than when the price is higher; but the expense of the companies in the wages of all their employees, &c., are in the same ratio; when, therefore, the strike [illegible] the coal sells at $2.50 or $3 per ton, the gains and losses by the rise and fall of the price of coal are shared and borne by both parties in an equitable manner. This is as it should be. The moment that the interests of labor and capital are made dependent upon the actual profit of their joint investment, and the nearer that capital and labor come to an equal division of the proceeds of their combination, the nearer they come to a practical accordance with the principle of political economy, which is justice.

The particular point in controversy preceding the strike was whether the company should receive and pay for all coal lifted from the mine, regardless whether it was slack or coal. There was no principle involved in this, because, from time immemorial there has been a regulation that the miner should receive pay only for the actual weight of merchantable coal, there being an officer appointed whose duty it was to "dock" each load for slack it contained, the amount of dockage resting with him. He might dock the miners thirty per cent more than he should do, or he might pass thirty per cent more slack as merchantable coal than was right. As there could be no pretence that such an officer could be exact in any instance, his dockage was in every case a wrong upon either the miner or the company. If he had the means to determine to a nicety how much slack was in each load of coal sent up from the mine, then there would be no injustice done by him to either party, and the miner could not shove slack upon the company as coal, nor the company receive coal and have it docked as slack. The existing rule being confessedly unjust, leaving the door open to fraud, and at the best mere guesswork, it was right that some other plan of determining the relative portions of slack and coal in each load should be adopted. The miners themselves should have demanded this. They were interested equally with the companies in the character of the coal, and in increasing the sales. The honest miner, who sent up his four tons of clean coal each day, had the right to demand that his neighbor should not be permitted to receive just as much for two tons of coal and two tons of slack. They knew that, even after the merchantable coal was shipped by the company, the loss by pulverization, while in transit, was fifteen per cent, and that, if in addition to this, fifty per cent of slack was passed upon the company, and paid for by them as coal, the days of that company could easily be numbered, and the closing of the mine was only a question of time. Honesty is an essential feature in the relations of capital and labor. If the company docked the miners for slack, and afterwards sold the same for coal, then the fraud would have been iniquitous and the miners would be justified in demanding some new regulation. But when capital and labor combined to share equally the value of the coal, then the miners had no more right to ask to be paid for the slack than the company had a right to refuse to pay them for coal. This point of difference is so plain a one—it is so demonstrable upon the simplest rules of common honesty—that there ought never to have been an hour's controversy on the subject, and possibly never would have been, had it not been for the interference of the irresponsible tyranny of the "Miners' Union." We do not say that the measure of the companies in fixing a machine to screen the coal as it comes from the mines, thereby separating the coal from the slack, and leaving the latter to show for itself—though infinitely better than the old system—was the best that could be devised. But if the miners were dissatisfied with it, they should have proposed some other plan, and if the intention on both sides was to be honest, the difference in opinion should have been determined by arbitration. The existing plan being confessedly abusive, leaving both parties liable to be defrauded, and offering a direct premium to dishonesty, there should not have been a moment's hesitation in uniting upon some other that would be fair and honest.

No man in his sober senses, having the free use of his mind and body, and not driven by a desperate and despotic irresponsible organization, would have ever thought of a "strike" under such circumstances. But the miners had been seduced into forming a Union, for which, they working by the ton, there was about as much need as there was for a lodge of the Sons of Malta. The honest man who expected to earn every dollar they received, and who by their industry and skill could earn five to eight dollars a day, surrendered the freedom of their mind and body to the keeping of the idle and the lazy, to the corrupt and dishonest, to the demagogues and swindlers, and were forced by those into that strike which for five months has kept them at the door of starvation, dependent upon the benevolence of friends for bread for themselves and families.

Having waited for five months at an aggregate loss of, perhaps, $75,000 or $100,000 for these miners to shake off the chains which hold them in mental and physical slavery, the companies now propose to resume work with such other hands as they can get. The "Miners' Union" is not unobservant of these proceedings, and, though beyond cheap bravado and street corner threats, there has been no public indication of violence, there is an expectation that the "strikers" will culminate in an effort to drive off those who may go to work. It will be a matter of serious regret should this be the case; but there can be, as there ought to be, but one result to any such proceeding, and that is the prompt suppression of violence, and the equally prompt execution of the law. Five hundred or a thousand men in La Salle may lawfully state the terms upon which they will go to work, and may lawfully refuse to work upon any other terms; but when those men undertake to say that no others of the 500,000,000 of men in the world shall work there upon any terms, the La Salle gentlemen labor under an opinion of their own importance which, if adhered to, will involve them in a collision that, however much it may be deplored, can have no other result than sweeping them out of the place. The sooner they realize this, and consequently the sooner they dethrone the authority of their Union, and go to work, laying aside all purpose of "commanding the situation," the sooner they will learn how much they have already lost by their blindness and how much they have to gain by preserving their freedom, and henceforth keeping that freedom in their own hands.

## FUNDS IN THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The following is the amount of available funds in the Treasury of the United States, May 1:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency | $[illegible] |
| Gold | [illegible] |

Of which $[illegible] is in gold certificates.—*Associated Press Despatch.*

With one hundred and sixty-four millions of coin and greenbacks in the Treasury, gold is quoted at 140¾. What object has Mr. McCulloch in collecting and keeping idle this vast amount of money? What useful purpose does it perform? In what way is the credit of the nation benefited, or the commerce of the country served, by abstracting from circulation this tremendous amount of capital? For all practical purposes, it might as well be sunk in the bottom of the sea, and for all the good it is doing, it would be better for the business of the country if robbers should break into the strong vaults containing it and carry it off, because they would liberate the money from durance vile and allow it to flow back into the channels of commerce, where it properly belongs. The Government does not need to retain or hoard a dollar of it. Every cent of the $164,000,000 on hand, less the amount of gold certificates, may be paid out for seven-thirty bonds within the next ten days, and the Government would experience not the slightest embarrassment for money. The reason is, that it is in receipt of a steady income from taxation of *two millions a week* more than its current expenses. It can pay out the last dollar in the Treasury on its bonded indebtedness, and at the end of a month have eight to ten millions of spare cash in its sub-treasuries. The accumulated funds in the Treasury serve no useful end whatever, and, beyond ostentatious display, we can conceive of no object the Secretary has in maintaining the accumulation. If this idle money were applied to the liquidation of 7-30 bonds, it would purchase nearly two hundred millions worth of them, reducing the principal of the national debt by that large amount, and decreasing the annual interest *fifteen millions* of dollars. Such a payment on the debt would tend to strengthen the credit of the Government, abroad as well as at home. Withdraw two hundred millions of bonds from the market, and give back to commerce one hundred millions of coin and sixty millions of currency, and the beneficial effect would be marvellous. Greenbacks at once would appreciate in purchasing power; gold would fall from 140 to less than 130, and our [illegible] bonds quoted higher in the Bourses of Europe, would be in demand at 80 to 85 per cent, sterling exchange; for just so soon as the public creditors discovered that the Government was paying off a large amount of its debt, they would advance the price of the bonds [illegible] the credit of an individual or a nation [illegible] [illegible] the fact to finance Secretary McCulloch disregards; but persists upon the opposite policy of hoarding the interest-bearing obligations and withdrawing the coin and currency of commerce from circulation and keeping it idle in tremendous Sub-Treasury deposits, where it is earning nothing and doing nothing; [illegible] our paying debts [illegible] useless in the vaults of the Treasury. It is McCulloch's financial policy. [illegible] derful that [illegible] the termination of the rebellion, [illegible] an overflowing income, greenbacks and bonds are worth less than they were when the war ended—for how is it possible for national credit or currency to recuperate and improve in the face of such financiering?

## DEVASTATION OF LABOR.

"If England has a workingman's paradise, as the English would have us believe, why do the [illegible] they go by thousands and tens of thousands? How comes it that no American craftsman ever thinks of going there to ply his trade? The fact that the poor of England come to America, is conclusive proof of our superior advantages, greater wages, rather than of greater [illegible] the [illegible] of a people's material prosperity."—*Journal.*

An American citizen would endure hot several pangs of poverty before leaving his free country and going to one of the overcrowded, aristocrat-ridden, special privilege cursed Governments of the Old World. But in spite of the attractions of our political institutions, which make all men equal before the law, the class of people who come to this country from "England" consist of the rude, landless, trade-less, tenant peasantry of Ireland, to the extent of 90 per cent of such emigration. Very few of the skilled workmen of Great Britain immigrate to the United States, and a considerable portion of those who arrive soon become discontented and find their way back again. Dear house rent, dear fuel, dear groceries, excessively dear clothing of all kinds, dear furniture, dear implements, dear amusements, dear medical attendance, and high taxes on every thing they own, eat, drink, wear or use disgust and discourage them. They find that a week's work here purchases less of the comforts, conveniences and necessities of life than a week's work in England; they receive a larger number of dollars for their labor, but the purchasing power of the money is in an inverse proportion to the quantity. Hence it is that so few British skilled laborers come to the United States and remain here. They find so much tariff on every thing that the wonderful natural advantages and opportunities and privileges of this country are neutralized.

The tens of thousands of which the *Journal* speaks "who have left England for America" are poverty stricken Irishmen, whose narrow island is owned by absentee English lords. The poor, ignorant peasants are mere tenants at will, living in straw covered mud hovels, rudely cultivating little patches of land, chiefly in potatoes. Every penny the miserable creatures can scratch together from the sale of their scanty crops or live stock is taken to pay land rents and Church of England tithes. It is this landlord impoverished, tithe robbed class of British subjects who flock to our shores by tens of thousands; and notwithstanding the monstrous tariff and multiplied excises which smite them on their debarcation they can do vastly better here than there, because land is still cheap, population sparse, and the demand for rough, unskilled labor abundant.

Never was a greater fallacy than the assertion that "the price of wages, rather than "the price of goods, is the measure of a people's prosperity." How much of the necessaries and comforts of life will a week's work procure? That is the test of a people's prosperity. The number of greenbacks paid for a given amount of labor matters little, while the purchasing power of the money matters everything. The real currency is labor. Time is money. How much will an hour's worth of labor buy? What amount of a workman's time will it require to pay his house rent, to clothe his family, to buy fuel, food, groceries, furniture, books, dry goods? How long will it take him to earn a new carpet for his sitting room, to buy a bureau, a sofa, a set of chairs, a cooking stove; or boots and shoes for the family; a silk dress for his wife or daughter; a broadcloth coat for himself; to purchase his winter's coal, wood, meat, vegetables, flour and meal? By these tests must the value of wages be measured. Does any sane man with five grains of sense in his pate believe that by increasing the tariff and heaping more taxes and imposts on the purchaser and consumer of those articles, that the wages of a day's work will procure more of them? Is it possible to believe that the larger the toll taken, in the shape of taxes and tariffs, the more of a man's earnings will be left to him and the richer he will get? Such is the logic, such the arcadian conclusions of the high tariffites.

## THE MILWAUKEE AVENUE CASE.

The application for an injunction to restrain the West Division Horse Railway Company from paying, and the City Collector from collecting, the assessment made upon the said Horse Railway Company for the improvement of Milwaukee avenue, was argued before Judge Davis, at Bloomington, yesterday. The arguments are printed in full elsewhere in our columns. The complainants were represented by Hon. C. Beckwith and Perkins Bass, Esq. The case for the city was ably presented by General Hasbrouck Davis, whose argument, however, is necessarily incomplete, inasmuch as he had received no notice of the intended application for an injunction until Saturday afternoon. Upon an understanding that the city would suffer no harm from a temporary injunction as regards the assessment upon the West Division Railway Company, Judge Davis granted the injunction prayed for, without prejudice to the defendants, and ordered that the case be heard on the second day of the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The case is one of very great importance, involving perhaps a million dollars, as it will determine whether the several city railways shall be liable to assessment for street improvements during the whole term of their right to occupy the streets of the city. It appears that the West Division Railway Company do not object to the improvement of the streets used by them, but merely to the assessment of a portion of the cost of such improvement upon themselves. They paid their assessment on Madison, Randolph and Wells streets, but have resolved to pay no more unless the Court of last resort shall affirm the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the City of Chicago vs. Baer, which was published in our columns last November, and which is cited in the argument of the City Attorney before Judge Davis. That decision, it will be remembered, held that the North Chicago City Railway Company were liable to assessment under the constitutional provision requiring equality of taxation. The points relied upon by the City Railway Companies to reverse that decision are stated briefly by Mr. Beckwith in his argument.

## THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, passed through the city yesterday, direct from Washington, on his way to St. Louis. Lieutenant General Sherman was also in Chicago, and left during the night for St. Louis. These gentlemen, with Generals Harney and Terry, Senator Henderson, Hon. John B. Sanborn, and Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, constitute the Commission, named under the act passed by Congress at the recent session, for settling our Indian troubles. This Commission meets at St. Louis to-morrow, to consult upon the matters entrusted to its hands, and agree upon upon a programme of action. It is probable that General Terry will not be present—it being doubtful if sufficient time has elapsed since his appointment for him to come from his station in Dakota. The Commission will take steps to bring about an early and full council of the chiefs and head men of the various Indian tribes now in hostile attitude toward the Government and the frontier settlers. It is thought that Messrs. Sanborn and Tappan will be designated to visit the Indians and arrange for the meeting of the grand council, at which all the Government Commissioners will make it a point to be present. Mr. Taylor is confident that, with harmony of views and action among the representatives of the Government, great and good results will follow from this effort to effect peace with the Indians.

☞ Brigadier General Brisbin and Raphael Semmes have been exchanging vituperative letters, growing out of a speech delivered by General Brisbin at Lexington, Kentucky, and criticised by Semmes in his newspaper, the Memphis *Bulletin*. Looking at the correspondence in a literary point of view, candor compels us to say that Semmes has the best of it. His pen is mightier than his sword, for whereas he did nothing during the war but burn unarmed merchant vessels, and was knocked into flinders the first and only time he encountered a gunboat, his letter to Brisbin, without being a model of epistolary writing, is in better taste and better English than either of Brisbin's letters to him.

☞ The latest duel in Paris was predicated on a parenthesis. A writer in the *Courrier* said that the name Granier de Cassagnac should be written Granier (de Cassagnac). The former would indicate a [illegible] while the latter would merely designate the [illegible] the family name. The son of M. de Cassagnac demanded that the writer should retract the parenthesis or accept a challenge. The duel was prevented by the interposition of friends. What becomes of the parenthesis we are not advised.

☞ The people of Illinois, and the public generally, will be gratified to learn that the health of the Hon. E. B. Washburne has been so far restored at the springs of [illegible] and Homburg that his physicians deem it safe for him to return home. His friends expect him to arrive in New York on the 19th or the 20th of the present month.

# LONDON.

Exciting Scenes in Parliament.

## The Final Debate in the House of Commons on the Reform Bill.

## The Visit of the Mussulman Rulers.

## A Strange Spectacle in Christian England.

## The Belgian Visitors in London.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, July 17.

EXCITING SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate in the House of Commons, which ended in the final adoption of the Reform Bill and its passage on to the House of Lords, will long be remembered by those who, like myself, were present and witnessed the scene. I will give you some idea of it.

At the commencement of the debate, Lord Cranbourne, the ex-Minister, and a rival of Mr. Disraeli in the leadership of the Tories, made the Ministerial supporters, and not a few of the Liberals, absolutely wretched by his forebodings. His words seemed to carry conviction with them, and though not ten would have gone to a vote in their favor—strangest of anomalies—scores of legislators admitted their truth. He insisted especially that any class possessing, as the workingmen will shortly do, dominant power in the country, will compel obedience to its wishes. They have an instinct, he said, which leads them to select men to carry out their objects, from the very classes against which they seek to act; and members of the House would give way rather than lose their seats. His exposure of the utter inconsistency of Mr. Disraeli and the Cabinet was complete. As it proceeded, the gentlemen on the front Treasury bench seemed to huddle together in a cowed and frightened way. It was a pitiable sight. They were looked at by everybody, but they could not return the gaze. Never was there in the English Parliament a more humiliating exhibition.

Towards the close of his speech, Lord Cranbourne darted out an expression like a forked tongue at the Conservative leader; and men who heard it glanced meaningly in each other's eyes. It was a prediction of what would happen to the Conservatives if they borrowed their politics "from the ethics of an adventurer." Everybody acknowledges Lord Cranbourne's cleverness, but he has not the art of fluent or easy delivery. In this instance he seemed labored and hesitating. He set all his sentences in good order and put many fine epigrams and sharp, glistening allusions, before the House, which a wrong word would spoil, but he did it with effort, and as if chafing at the sluggishness of his memory. When he had done, Mr. Lowe jumped up from the other side, and attacked the front Government bench with real or simulated fury. Declaring that they had that day entered upon a new era—"an era in which the bag which holds the words has been untied, and in which we shall be in one perpetual whirl of change, innovation, alteration and revolution,"—he proceeded to sketch out the hypocrisy of the Cabinet. Pointing to the front Government bench, he said that one of the gentlemen there had declared he would resist to the last an attempt even to lower the franchise from £10 to £9 19s 6d; and then he painted cutting enough, what the bill would render inevitable, and what he would support as a protection against something worse. The substitution of a second elected Chamber for the House of Lords, the abridgement of the period for which Parliament is elected, the appointment of an elective Prime Minister not responsible to the House of Commons, compulsory education, the subdivision of legislative power by the creation of local bodies, the introduction of the elective principle into the army; were described by him as compensatory innovations, which, though in themselves mischievous, will now become relatively expedient. "Look this question in the face," he exclaimed. "You cannot found your institutions in democracy, and continue to legislate in the spirit of aristocracy." For an hour he continued to taunt, threaten and sneer at the Ministerial benches; then he took a different view. Mr. Disraeli, always happy in epithets, afterwards compared this speech to the theme of "an inspired school boy," and in its gushes of Latin, its classical allusions and worked up peroration, this effort of Mr. Lowe was as much like that as anything.

But the speech of the night was unquestionably Mr. Disraeli's. In this did he make the closest approach to a genuine exhibition of feeling—the nearest imitation of nature which I have witnessed in him throughout the session. He certainly was called upon for something unusual. On each side of him his colleagues looked as though they were pelted by a storm.

They had not literally a syllable to say. Their words, uttered in some cases ten or twelve months ago, had been framed with their recent acts, and they could not touch the subject. Meanwhile, all over the Liberal benches, broad laughter had spread, and ironical congratulations. As the Ministers were receiving the severities of their professed supporters, the mirth on the Liberal side was kept under little control. The members had come essentially to [illegible] therefore, Mr. Disraeli could turn the temper of the House, the third reading of the bill might pass amidst cries of "shame." He got up to speak shortly before midnight, after first looking hard at Mr. Gladstone, as if waiting to hear all his opponents first; but Mr. Gladstone was leaning back looking up to the ceiling, evidently with no intention of delivering a harangue. Then Mr. Disraeli began a very dry speech; his voice escaped from the desk which often makes his hearers regard it as a burden to hear, and his affectation and manners are dropped. Rarely has the House enjoyed anything more than his phillipic against Mr. Lowe. The reports in the papers give no idea of it. Those quarrels do not exalt the character of our statesmen, but at all events they enlighten us as to their merits. Mr. Lowe has told us something of the conspiracies of last year, but Mr. Disraeli went further back. He referred to the Australian career of the honorable member for Calne and then came to later days. In tones of scorn, which rang through the House, he charged Mr. Lowe with having, while a member of Lord Palmerston's administration, intrigued with the political opponents of that administration to procure the defeat of its cardinal measure, "and this," added Mr. Disraeli, "*this* is the honorable gentleman (emphasizing the word and pointing at Mr. Lowe, who sat blinking in the gaslight only a yard off), the right honorable gentleman who talks to us of infamy!" The foils are exchanged for swords between these bad men, and the end is not yet. Perhaps there are further revelations in store. Of course, the readers will perceive that the speech was only successful as a *tu quoque*, and that this leaves, as conspicuous as before, the abandonment of principle for the sake of office, which Mr. Disraeli has advised his party to exhibit, and which must have a prejudiced effect upon the country. The statement that in 1859 household suffrage was discussed in Lord Derby's Cabinet and decided against, simply on the ground of expediency, is the most damaging exposure yet made, for it brands with insincerity the language habitually used by the Tory party since that time, and covers them with the dishonor they seek to avoid.

As our "season" draws near its close, the excitement of "society" increases. Balls, dinners, breakfasts, luncheons and lawn parties occur every day in profusion, and the hunt for pleasure is fast and furious. During the last few days we have had fresh incentives to expenditure in

THE VISIT OF THE SULTAN AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The English multitude regards the Sultan with much more interest than it would show to the Pope. So far have we departed from the letter of the old creeds, that though, according to the formulas read out in our churches at stated periods, every Mahommedan is "damned everlastingly," yet these arch Mussulmans—the very defenders of the faith of the Prophet—the Sultan and the Viceroy, are entertained by our authorities as though they were men with as good a chance of salvation as the best, and, according to our speeches, as though deserving it a good deal better than some. The people are uneasy when they remember Crete, but cannot resist the attraction of a Sultan. The Arabian Night's Entertainment are as much read as "Robinson Crusoe," and men and women feel themselves young again in gazing upon the features of a descendant of Haroun al Raschid. I have seen His Imperial Majesty under various aspects, and when I first noted him in the midst of a suite all brilliant in colors and precious stones, I am free to confess, that he brought back vividly to mind the adventures of Noureddin, the fair Persian, and I fancied I could see in the groups the African magician who unwittingly gave Aladdin possession of the wonderful lamp. He is good looking, if a regularity of features and a not unkindly eye deserve the description, but he is the type of stolid composure and indifference. The Viceroy sometimes smiles, and I believe, at the Agricultural Exhibition the other day, he went so far as to express surprise, but I think the Sultan would fold his arms and wait without moving an eyelid if the earth was suddenly to open at his feet. The two Easterns are not, it is said, on the best of terms. At all events, it is the wish of the Sultan, for some reason or other, that people should think so; and the Egyptian ruler is treated with the utmost coldness when they meet.

The Sultan's meeting with the Queen at Windsor Castle was concealed from vulgar eyes, but the court officials say the Turk was as polite as a Frenchman of the old school, and displayed yet more dignity. Amongst the foolish gossips there is a story that the Queen put on a veil for the occasion, but I need not say Her Majesty did nothing so idiotic. The Sultan has talked to many unveiled women since he left Constantinople, and the faith that sustained him in his dialogues with the beauties of Paris, would be equal to the trial of an interview with the Queen of Great Britain. Both the Sultan and the Viceroy appear rather to like than to avoid the society of ladies. The Viceroy chose the day the actresses of London were holding a bazaar at the Crystal Palace for the Dramatic Fund, for the day of his visit to that building; and he certainly showed as much interest in them as in the "Egyptian Court." I wonder whether it would be possible for an actress to remain for many years a beautiful woman? I have known a few famous ex-actresses [illegible] a certain date; they [illegible] all sadly [illegible] and the constant use of [illegible] and cosmetics necessary to their profession seems to spoil their complexion. Even the favorites of the London youth, whose faces look so charming on the stage, when closely viewed in the light of day are found faded and worn. They are at their best in gaslight; and the mind is at once greatly disappointed on a July afternoon, when, besides the disenchantment of their admirers, they would ... a matinee of kaleidoscopes, they would doubtless be ... deprived of the stage lights. Perhaps the Viceroy was disappointed, and remembered those in his harem which were prettier by far; but he gave the fair ladies £500 for their fund, which was a much more liberal donation than any Christian Prince I know would have given, and he put £50 in the hands of a gentleman to be given to the Royal Dramatic College. The Sultan has also given £500, also, towards the rebuilding of the portion of the Crystal Palace which was burned down, and the Sultan has given £1,000 for the poor of London.

Whether of Viceroy or Sultan, I must say I feel something like a blush of shame that they should be given, and received. These Easterns, both at Paris and London, have showered their money about in large sums; but we all know how poor they really are; to what straits the Turkish Government is put to pay the interest on its loans, and how the screw is twisted in both countries to provide the money for these largesses. Such presents would humiliate sensitive men, but I have seen no such feeling exhibited. On the contrary, there is great glee over them, and some institutions have thrust themselves in the way, like ragged boys do when gentlemen at a hotel window have thrown out some halfpence.

On Monday the Sultan went to the Royal Italian Opera, and as much honor was paid to him, both by the company on the stage, the musicians and the wonderful clusters of rank and fashion of which the audience was composed, as if he were a ruler of the most civilized part of the earth. Positively, a hymn was sung in his honor! At the Crystal Palace he was throned like a monarch, and there was another ode; while at the naval review to-day there will be enough gunpowder fired off to suffice for another Constantine. I suppose it must be so, as society is constituted, but to me it chiefly serves to show the hollowness of much that is still on the lips of our "respectable" classes.

THE SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE GREEKS.

Mr. J. W. Skinner, who has acted in Crete as the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and who took part in several actions with the Turkish troops, is now in London, and is only waiting the Sultan's departure to give lectures in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and one or two other large cities, on the wrongs of the Cretans. The Duke of Argyle is the chairman of a committee which has been formed to assist the Cretans, and by these gentlemen it was thought advisable Mr. Skinner should wait until the Sultan had left, that there might be no pretence for a hostile demonstration. Mr. Skinner's account of the sufferings of the Cretans, and their indomitable resolution and courage, is most conclusive as to the merits of their cause.

BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND.

Now the Belgian Volunteers are here, they are well treated by the people generally, and are enjoying themselves immensely; but there are circumstances about their visit anything but creditable to the persons concerned. Our volunteers had been hospitably treated in Belgium, and insisted that they should be allowed to show their appreciation of the kindness; but, when they were taken at their word, there was a general shrinking back about the money. Appeal after appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance were issued, and positively only two days before the Belgians set foot on our soil, a letter from the Duke of Manchester and from Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, who married the only child of Lord Overstone, a peer worth probably four or five millions, appeared in the *Times*, setting forth in a tone almost of complaint that double the number of Belgians that were expected were coming, and imploring for more cash. Anything more detestably shabby than this conduct on the part of our aristocratic patrons of the volunteer companies can scarcely be conceived. Why Colonel Lindsay's father-in-law could have paid the whole sum required, from first to last, without any sensible alteration in his banker's account. Instead, he subscribed a paltry £50, and joined in the entreaty to the public to be more charitable. The aristocracy have all the best places in the English army, but they are mean to the last degree when their own order are not concerned.

The Belgians have taken our people by surprise. The Londoners evidently expected private soldiers, of the class of which the rank and file of our army is composed, and could not contain their astonishment at the gentlemanly bearing, the air of independence and the general well-to-do look of the visitors. Belgium is liked by the English. The anti-French feeling which is not yet extinct, comes into play, and there is besides much genuine admiration for the brave little country which has adhered to constitutional government when surrounded by despotisms, and has given refuge to political exiles from a country which is a constant danger to it, but to which it is able to teach the lesson and set the example of free institutions. So when the Belgians marched 3,000 strong through the streets into the city to be entertained by the corporation, the pavements were lined by thousands, and the people in the houses put out flags and cheered with sincerity and heartiness. The volunteers are a singularly fine looking body of men, and more with whom I have conversed and who are no doubt like their colleagues, all men of good information, intelligent, proud of the prosperity of Belgium, and earnest to defend Belgian independence with their life. They greatly distrust France, and know the weakness of their country's position. When they have raised the question of the English guarantee, my reply has been, that the foreign policy of England must be guided by public opinion henceforth, and that if Belgium continues united and presents her internal liberties, there will be strong friends in England who will force upon the Government of the day the line of action which is dictated by honor and by absolute contract.

The other night, a body of Belgian [illegible] were shown into the House of Commons, and seats were given them in the Speaker's gallery; but, alas! it was during a dry discussion on the wording of particular clauses in a bill, whether "that" in one place should not be "which," and "from" is another should not be "by." They strained their eyes and ears, and those who knew a little English tried to enlighten their companions, but the case was too difficult, and the recollections of the visitors will be of a very confused and puzzled order. When Garibaldi was last here, he had a similar disappointment. He had an intense longing for the English House of Commons, but I once heard him talk about it, I whispered to myself that there was a good deal of the ideal in his conceptions respecting it. However, he wanted to hear a debate, and a seat was kept for him on a bench ordinarily appropriated to the press. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he hobbled in, leaning on his stick, for he was still lame from the Aspromonte bullet, and bowed his head to the Speaker as he entered. At once, without turning an eye to the right or the left, he centred his gaze upon the gentlemen who was addressing the House. The old patriot looked upon the orator with something like awe, and listened with almost anxious attention. I bit my lips with vexation, for the member on his legs was a prosy old country gentleman who can talk of nothing but details of rates in provincial districts, the boundaries of parishes, and the duties of poor law overseers. He was deep in his favorite subject all the time Garibaldi was there, and droned on in the most tedious way, taking not the slightest notice of Garibaldi, or the buzz of conversation amongst the occupants of the benches. Garibaldi, after trying for about ten minutes to get at the subject, drew a sigh as if over his own slight acquaintance with English, and began looking round the chamber. On the following morning I saw him at the Stafford House, breakfasting with him in his bed room. He spoke, I noticed, in his allusions to Parliament, more in the abstract than he had done before. He had become familiar with our leading statesmen, and smiled over the fact of Bishops shaking him by the hand. But he always omitted the titles. The last words he said to me as I left were, "Oh! did I tell you? I was with *Mistare* Russell yesterday, and dis morning I sall see *Mistare* Palmerston." How the Fox Club—the remnant of the Whigs—would have shuddered!

## THE TRUTH ABOUT CHICAGO.

### Grace Greenwood in Reply to Gail Hamilton.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1867.

MY WAYWARD SISTER: I have just seen an extract from your last book, your very last, I believe, giving your impressions of Chicago, as received during your transit from one station to another. You understand, it seems, how not to see it—I would that you knew as well "how not to do it." Really, I am vexed and put out with you, my dear. How could you presume to write at all of this wondrous great city, whose history makes tame the wildest Oriental tales of magic—this Venice of the prairie marshes—from such a sorry glimpse of it? A glimpse taken, too, in a muddy, rainy time, through dirty hack windows. It was very short-sighted, and illiberal, and unjust, and narrow, and Cockneyish in you, my child. I suspect the hackman overcharged you, and perhaps bullied you, taking advantage in a way the creatures have, of the misfortune of your sex and general defencelessness. If so, you are to a degree excusable. When I was last in Boston I was imposed upon and insolently withstood by a Yankee Jehu, and, for the space of about thirty minutes, was a fire-eater of South Carolina in my hatred of Boston—State House, "Funnel Hall," Common, "Muniment," and all. I could have scoffed at the *Atlantic Monthly*, blasphemed against Oliver Wendell Holmes, and mocked at the Prophet Garrison, in the language of the naughty children of Bethel, who had not the fear of she bears before their eyes. Had implements of vengeance in the shape of pen and ink been at hand, I am afraid Boston would have suffered some; but as it was, my wrath subsided over a breakfast at Parker's, and I spared the city.

But you, my dear, oughtn't to have been and gone and done it, in cold blood. It gives strangers an unpleasant and most erroneous idea of your temper, and even of your person, and no woman can afford *that*. Now, I shall have hard work to convince aggrieved citizens of Chicago, that you are all I know you to be—youthful in years and in spirit—fresh, rosy, plump and smiling—kindly and brave and "jolly under creditable circumstances." They are inclined to think of you as a regular strong-minded spinster—upright and downright, with thin, tight lips, the grim gateways of sharp, ill-considered sayings, and keen, spectacled eyes, on the eager lookout for faults and imperfections. It is a pity, for you have many admirers at the West. People here are civilized enough to read your books, and fast enough to keep the run of them. I found your "*New Atmosphere*" at an Insane Asylum the other day. It had, I believe, been confiscated from a female patient, who had gone mad by brooding over women's wrongs.

You see, my dear Gail, people take your late sharp, slashing way of writing rather hard, because the style of your first books was so [illegible] fancies and gentle withal. There [illegible] quoted by Jerrold, which [illegible] *professes* to be a sordid [illegible] "Having sold up wine, they sell us vinegar." Excuse the translation.

I have been thinking, my dear, of my first visit to your home, at Hamilton. It was, as you may remember, on a sloppy, disagreeable winter day. There had been a heavy snow-storm, then a hard rain, and the entire coast from Newburyport to Boston was a most unlovely sight, spotted, misty and forlorn. At my stopping place, the cars shone out with your welcoming smile—still, for all I saw that day, Hamilton consisted of a dingy station, a little shop, or two, half a mile of slush, a bleak hill, and your house. The next summer I drove over from Lynn, with a party of friends, to see you. We passed through a pretty village, by the station, over the hard road once drowned in slush, and so up the green breezy hill, crowned by your pleasant home, and overlooking a charming summer landscape.

Now, if after my first visit, I had written down and printed my disagreeable impressions of the home and haunts of the Corinne of Massachusetts, wouldn't her noble bosom have been slightly ruffled?—wouldn't there have been a tempest in the tea-pot of every good dame in Hamilton?

My love, though you are attached to "the hub of the universe," if you are a reliable *spokes-woman*, you should be in sympathy with the *tire* that is made up of this grand circle of Western cities. You did seem to wish to say something pleasant of Chicago, and really got off a few strong poetic sentences; but the remembrance of the mud and smell, and the weary, homesick waiting at the station, overpowered you.

Nobody has a right to describe Chicago who has not seen the city in all its mighty length and breadth—in all seasons and phases—in mud and in dust, in shadow and in shine—in the severity of winter and in the splendor of summer; who has not studied its brief, marvellous history—who has not lived for a while its rich, swift, palpitating life? It should be judged as a grand whole, not criticised in detail. To dismiss it with a shrug and a sniff, after a mere squint at its most thronged and dirty localities, is a folly like that of one who should glance and smell at the miry roots of a water-lily, without noticing the glorious flower, and then report upon the plant.

So, if you come again to Chicago, do not, my love, emulate the stupidity of the *blasé* tourist, who, when asked if he had visited Rome, replied, "Ah, yes; dirty old town—changed horses there;" but make much of your privilege, and "do works meet for repentance." Drive through its magnificent avenues—see its noble harbor, thronged with sails whose path is through mighty lakes and rivers, out into the Atlantic, and over the viewless ways of the deep. Why, there is to me something grand in the very swing ("squirm," you call it,) of the bridges that open like great cage-doors to let forth these vessels that, like mighty birds, wing their way over half the world. Track the course of the great tunnel, two miles out into the lake, a mightier work than the Claudian aqueduct. See the grain elevators at their titanic work, storing up food for two continents. Count her great railroads, raying forth in every direction, carrying the life of commerce and the light of civilization afar into the silence of desert plains and the night of barbarism. Pass through long streets, lifted from the original slime and sand by indomitable enterprise, and realize the good fight which Chicago has made and is making with the hostile elements,—how, step by step, inch by inch, she has thus far conquered the situation, and will conquer till she sits high and dry above lake, river and prairie—the air she breathes purified from miasmas and her royal skirts free from inky mire forever. She has already secured abundance of water, pure and sweet, from the vast cisterns of the lake—Nicolson pavements and improved drainage will do the rest. Ah, could you watch this brave struggle for a foothold against the floods of spring and autumn—the slimy oozing, the unhealthy sweat of the clayey soil, and the gradual but steady resurrection of street after street, and house after house, you would not repeat your ghastly joke about "praying for the advent of the cholera as an angel of mercy" to the forlorn houses of the poor, but pray God to spare and strengthen the working men to lift those bones out of the mire and stagnant pool, and the reach of encroaching floods. These are Chickahominy encampments of the soldiers of enterprise.

If you could only shell off Boston long enough to creep into the heart of Chicago—if you could be for awhile domesticated in some of its happy homes, which stand above its roaring, rapid business life, like the lovely Thousand Isles above the current of the St. Lawrence—you would, I am sure, take back that sly, two-edged sarcasm about the poor girl who, "besides being married, must go to Chicago to live all the days of her life." Rather, my dear, seek to harmonize her lot and yours, by the beautiful law of compensations. Believe that even married life is endurable here, with all the ups and downs of housekeeping and plank sidewalks, if your friend has a reasonable amount of treasury notes and Christian graces; will wear short dresses and high boots, and not fret about the bridges. Her banishment will be sweetened by many solaces. She will not stagnate here. She can be charged every day with the electricity of the world's progress through the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE (to say nothing of electrical baths), and she can be charged ever so high for ice creams and French candies and "loves of bonnets." In the lecture season she can listen to the silvery ripple of Emerson's philosophic speech, to the Greek oratory of Phillips, with its passionate surge, and dash, and long, sweet subsiding swell—hear the snap and crackle of Whipple's fiery wit, amid the rubbish of literature and the dead leaves of morals and manners—hear Douglass thunder and see his sultry face blaze with tropical lightnings—see Agassiz draw his wonderful butterflies or call primeval monsters from the dust of unchronicled ages.

And on Sundays she can hear Robert Collyer preach, or the Rev. J. P. Gulliver, or Dr. Patton, or Dr. Everts; for there is good preaching to be heard beyond the precincts of Brooklyn, and eloquent prayers, though they be not "addressed to a Boston audience." Is she literary? she can get all of Ticknor's publications of Griggs, and elsewhere I presume. Is she dramatic? Boston's melancholy pet, "Hamlet, the Dane," who nightly follows his great father's shade, at a respectful distance, will come now and then to make sad havoc with his "sweet eyes," and be munificently paid for his temporary exile from court circles. And, my dear, she can see the "Black Crook" at McVicker's, where I am assured they give you as gorgeous scenery, and as lovely costumes, and as little of them for your money as you can get at Niblo's.

In short, to equalize conditions, your young friend will have Chicago and matrimony; you have single-blessedness and the east wind. As ever, yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

### The Illinois Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, August 5.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In a late issue of your paper appeared an item concerning the investigation at the Illinois Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, in connection with the examination of the inmates by Drs. Johnson and Patterson. It is suggested in that item that an exhaustive report on the subject by these gentlemen, (Drs. J. and P.), would be highly satisfactory to the mass of the people, and especially to the medical profession throughout the State.

The propriety of such report is so patent, in view of the distressing anxiety in the minds of the relatives and friends of the unfortunate subjects of this investigation, that it is to be earnestly hoped it may be made public at as early a date as possible. The high social and professional standing of these gentlemen will give to a report from them nearly as much interest as can attach to the official report.

FRANK W. REILLY, M.D.

### The Illinois State Fair.

The next State Fair in Illinois will be held at Quincy, from September 30 to October 5. All the principal railroad and steamboat companies in the State will transport passengers for the Fair at excursion rates, and freight for exhibition *free*.

NASHVILLE.—The vote cast in Nashville for Governor was as follows: Brownlow, (Radical), 4,043; Etheridge, (Conservative), 742; Radical majority, 3,301. If all the rebels had been allowed to vote, the Radicals would have carried the city by a handsome majority.

☞ This is the way to mend torn greenbacks and currency: Smooth out the edges carefully, and moisten the edges with the finger tip, after wetting it on the tongue. Then lay the bill on a piece of writing paper, carefully drawing the edges together, and lay another piece of writing paper over it. A few seconds rubbing with the finger over the seam will make it adhere, and a little adhesiveness, when it is dry, will enable you to lift the bill from the paper without tearing it. The seam will then be invisible, and be the strongest part of the bill.

There is an immense amount of unwritten history in the United States, that is, nevertheless, still cherished by tradition. For instance, the blood of the Countess Du Barri (of French Court fame) flows in American veins. Her grand-daughter came to America, visited a great city in Pennsylvania that was once [illegible] west, where there with her diamonds and native wit, and finally wed a local Croesus. Her daughter by this marriage was even more beautiful than the mother, and the Du Barri blood was preserved in part at the christening of the first male child.

# NEW YORK.

## Familiar Faces.

## Condition of Trade in the Metropolis.

## Looking to Chicago.

## The Past and the Present.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.

If a Chicagoan wishes simply to see and greet his home friends and acquaintances, he can do it almost as well here as in Chicago. You cannot traverse the halls of the immense establishment half a dozen rounds without meeting a score of Chicago faces, and, if you continue the exercise for an hour, the number will count up fifty or more. About every Chicagoan that visits this metropolis deems it a duty and a pleasure to take up his abode at the St. Nicholas, and this he will continue to do so long as the genial and friendly face of Samuel Hawk continues to greet him. You know that his five years' administration of the Richmond House at Chicago secured him hosts of friends. I don't believe he had an acquaintance in Chicago that did not respect the man. I *know* that every guest did. To-day he is the same kindly, genial gentleman. Success, which I am glad to say has been his constant companion since his advent to the St. Nicholas, has not changed the man, except perhaps to magnify the excellent qualities which all recognized during his Chicago days. I am *sorry* to be compelled to add that his constant and unremitting labors as the head and master-spirit of the St. Nicholas has somewhat impaired his health, which his friends hope may be restored by a relaxation of his arduous duties and a sojourn in the health-giving atmosphere of the White Mountains.

BUSINESS.

I have been looking around among the business men of New York, and propose to give you a few observations. Universal quiet governs all classes of business. The merchants look rather blue. Trade was remarkably light during the early months of the year, and now it is next to nothing. As an illustration of the situation, I will give you an anecdote related to me on yesterday. My friend, being on the street at a rather early hour of the day, met one of the partners of a well-known dry goods house, who seemed in great haste to reach his place of business. He stopped the partner, questioned him as to his haste, and suggested that it could not certainly be customers that called him thus early to his store. The merchant replied hastily, as he proceeded on his way, that there were two partners in his concern, and but two chairs in the store, and he had taken an early start in order to secure one of them for the day!

What improvement the autumn months will develop in the way of trade, they regard here as somewhat problematical, although they affect to be hopeful. Very fortunately for all concerned, the stocks of goods on hand are very light, and very few have any dead or heavy weights to carry.

The manufacturers of staple goods and their agents show their confidence in the future, by running their mills up to their full capacity.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

It may be regarded as somewhat strange, but it is at the same time gratifying—comparing the past with the present—to hear from their own lips the interest with which New York merchants look to Chicago at the source whence are to flow streams of trade the coming autumn, and in fact for a long future. The facts brought out in such a striking manner, in the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE at the commencement of the present month, relative to the comparative condition of the banks of the three great Western cities,—Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis,—wherein Chicago appeared to such decided advantage, have opened the eyes of the New York merchants and they begin to look in the right direction. I find those figures conspicuously preserved in many counting-rooms. They are worth more than volumes of commercial agents' reports. They expect a large share of the fifteen millions of deposits, and say fifty million bushels of wheat, corn, oats, &c., will flow in this direction, and that the aggregate will be returned to Chicago, taken from the storehouses of New York merchants. They all watch the crop reports with eager interest, and are delighted with the encouraging accounts that come from every portion of the West.

What a change ten years have produced. In 1857 a New York merchant would hardly recognize a Chicago merchant when he came into his store, and, if he talked about purchasing, would give him to understand that unless he brought in his pocket New York exchange, or New York currency, he might depart. On the contrary, if a Southern purchaser, he could have all he wanted, and on his own terms. Now, all is changed. There are no Southern merchants here. At least their numbers are next to nothing, and they are poor in purse and spirits. HIC HOC.

CO-OPERATION.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes an interesting account of the operations of the Union Co-operative Land and Building Society of New York, organized to enable the members, who are all laboring men of the poorer class, to become their own landlords, by providing funds for each member to purchase houses, lands and other real estate within a radius of ten miles of the city of New York. The society consists of five hundred actual paying members. Four hundred and fifty of these are already connected with the first society, with about one million of shares taken—about $2,000 paid in.

Another society will immediately be formed. One thousand dollar shares are now being issued at fifty cents weekly. No member is allowed to take less than two shares, equal to $2,000 and up to $6,000. By paying one dollar weekly you can purchase a house worth $2,000; one dollar and fifty cents, a $3,000 house; two dollars, a $4,000 house; two dollars and fifty cents, a $5,000 house; three dollars, a $6,000 house, &c.

The Cleveland *Leader* gives some interesting facts in regard to the Alliance (O.) Co-operative Rolling-Mill:

"The company was organized in May, 1866, under the co-operate system, with a capital of $100,000, which has since been increased to $200,000; $140,000 have been expended on the fixtures; and as the foreman and principal operators are co-operators in the works, you may feel assured that the money has been judiciously expended. The buildings of the company cover three acres of ground, and the work on them was completed by Mr. Richard Jenkins, the present Superintendent—a man of rare ability. One hundred and fifty men are employed at the mill, which has a maximum capacity of working from 12,000 to 20,000 tons of iron per month. The specialty of the Alliance Rolling-mill is re-rolling iron, and what they call 'coal-short iron,' which is akin to steel in hardness and durability."

### The Four-Oared Race for the Championship of the World.

A Boston paper gives the following particulars of the great match between the Ward Brothers and the New Brunswick crew:

[illegible]

### The Great Bridge over the River at Louisville.

[From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 3.]

As the public manifest a great and growing interest in the completion and success of this much needed connecting link between the States bordering on the Ohio, a brief general description of some of its leading features will be of general interest.

The located line follows the prolongation of Fourteenth street from Portland avenue to High street, at which point it commences curving to the right, until it reaches the south bank of the Louisville and Portland Canal; thence in a straight line perpendicular to the direction of the current across [illegible] to Corn Island to a point about 1,600 feet below Smith & Smyser's mill on the Indiana shore.

The superstructure will be Fink's patent iron suspension truss, constructed with a view of adaptation to carriage and foot passage, as well as for railroad use. It will be also arranged for the passage of street cars. Its vertical arrangement will be partly "deck," or under grade, and partly "through," or over grade. The through portion will consist of two spans of 360 feet each, arranged respectively as high water channels, the middle and Indiana channels. The [illegible] projecting points of these spans [illegible] not less than 90 feet above low water, according to the act of Congress regulating the same. Now, inasmuch as the low water in the middle channel is 6 feet, or [illegible] than that of the Indiana channel, the most favorable case cannot be considered; their elevation is in reality 96 feet above low water in the main boating channel; the bridge is greatest known rise at 44 feet. This is only 52 feet above high water. The Cincinnati bridge is 103 feet above low water, with an extreme rise of 69½ feet at this point, leaving 40¼ feet clearance, against 52 feet here, or a balance of 11¾ feet in favor of the bridge here. We dwell upon this point of height more particularly as objections have been raised to the bridge on account of navigation interests. To attain this elevation there is, on the Kentucky side, a grade of [illegible] feet per mile, and on the Indiana side a grade of seventy-eight feet per mile. The deck portion consists of 23 spans varying from ninety to 250 feet. The bridge is to be constructed with but one swinging span or draw, which is over the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The total length of superstructure will be 5,000 feet, of graded approaches 2,500 feet, making the total length of bridge from the points at which ascent is commenced 7,750 feet. The total length of the connection between the Jeffersonville Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, including bridge, will be about three and a half miles.

The above superstructure will rest upon twenty-five piers and two abutments, and when completed will be the longest completely iron bridge in America, with the exception of the Victoria bridge at Montreal, which exceeds it 700 feet; the longest single span of that bridge is, however, 330 feet, while the longest span of this bridge is 370 feet, exceeding any stretch yet constructed on this Continent, excepting, of course, the wire suspension bridges, which are considered as belonging to a different class.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES.

### The System of Starving Clergymen.

Hon. Amasa Walker writes the following statement to the *Congregationalist*:

In reply to a request made through your journal in February last, that clergymen of different denominations would favor me with a statement of their salaries in 1860 and 1865, in order to ascertain what had been the advance made in consequence of the depreciation in the currency, I have received, in various ways, answers that include the salaries of 1,000 ministers of eight different denominations, residing in eighteen States, varying in amount from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Of the whole number furnished, 450 communications stated the facts so fully and explicitly as to enable me to give the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average salaries in 1860 | $771.36 |
| Average salaries in 1865 | 907.26 |
| Average gratuities per year | 26.71 |
| Average advance in salaries for 1860 to 1865, 17.4 per cent. | |
| Average advance in salaries and gratuities, 21.7 per cent. | |

From the remaining 550, not so definitely reported, the evidence is sufficient to show that the average advance is something less than that before stated, (eight counties in Connecticut, for example, giving an advance of but 15 per cent.) so that we shall be safe in assuming that the whole average advance in the salaries of 1,000 ministers of the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Lutheran denominations is not, at the largest estimate, over 20 per cent., extra gratuities included. And we may pretty safely assume that this is near the general average as applied to the clergy of the loyal States generally. If so, we are able to arrive at certain very interesting conclusions:

*First.* That salaries of clergymen have not been increased in proportion to the greater cost of commodities, the latter having advanced at least 100 per cent.

*Second.* That salaries have not been increased as much as the wages of labor in general, because the latter advanced 50 per cent between 1860 and 1865, as ascertained from various sources.

*Third.* That salaries were not enhanced so much as the profits of trade and manufactures, which between 1860 and 1865, are known to have increased some 100 per cent—that is, they were about doubled in amount.

*Fourth.* As a consequence, that the clergy as a body must have made a greater sacrifice of pecuniary interest than any principal class of the community.

With the facts before us, it is quite evident that the privations and hardships of the clergy as a whole, during the war, must have been great, as flour advanced from $9 to $12, $16 and $20 per barrel, and almost everything else in equal proportion; the want of means, derived from their salaries, to meet increasing expenditures, must have been severely felt. We need no facts in proof of this; the letters which have been received furnish the most painful evidence of the very great privations, not to say, in some cases, absolute suffering, which many of those having small salaries encountered during the great struggle with treason.

More than three-fourths of all the ministerial salaries furnished are less than $1,000 per annum, a large number varying from $300 to $700. With such salaries many painful shifts and much self-denial must have been unavoidable. But the evidence derived from these returns has an economical significance, inasmuch as it indicates the law which governs wages and salaries, and goes to confirm the correctness of the principle, that salaries and wages never advance, in consequence of an inflation of the currency, in proportion to the advance of commodities. Nothing can be more fully established than this fact, and hence we draw the following as a certain conclusion, viz.: That those who live by their services always suffer whenever the currency is redundant, for what we notice in relation to the unusually great expansion of the currency during the war has always been true in relation to all previous expansions. None in late years has been so great as the present, but the variation in the relative rates of salaries and commodities has always been the same. Hence it follows, that with every expansion, the salary of men has suffered a loss greater or less according to the extent of that expansion.

From a table which I have before me, on reliable official data, it is found that the variations in prices for twenty-five years prior to the war, was from twenty-five to fifty per cent., occasioned by the expansion of the currency; it has been true, as to the clergy, in the past as it is true now, that the clergy as a body have been large sufferers by a defective currency. This is what gives importance to the inquiries we have made, the result of which strongly confirms the principle that all who work either for wages or salaries, suffer when there is an excess of currency.

Another fact is presented, viz., that the salaries of ministers (and this is also true of teachers in schools, and the higher occupations of learning) never rise so much in proportion as the wages of common laborers. The reason is, that in the latter case, (that of common labor,) it realizes itself in the shape of vendible commodities, which rise in price by the expansion of the circulating medium, while the labors of the former class do not create any vendible product, the price of which would be enhanced by the increase of currency.

All who perform service suffer by every depreciation of the standard of value. This is a matter that should be deeply pondered by those interested. To vitiate that standard, is to disturb all the natural and just relations of man to wealth—to create a universal derangement in all pecuniary affairs, and so demoralize the trade and industry of the country, that there can be no strict justice in the dealings of man with man.

## THE PATERSON BRUTALITIES.

### Investigation of the Almshouse Cruelties at Paterson, N. J.

[From the New York Tribune, August 3.]

The investigation was continued last evening, and the testimony of John K. Flood was taken substantially as follows:

"I was at the Almshouse two years; the inmates had coffee and rye bread and butter for breakfast; for dinner for four days in the week they had pork, potatoes and dry bread; and two days they had fish; I am speaking now for the grown persons' table; the children had no meat, on Sunday at dinner they had fresh meat; while I was there the children in the school-room were kept warm, for I kept the room warm; the clothing in both rooms was poor and scanty; I saw Mrs. Brophy, who was confined indoors by fever, and got out in the back yard, in warm weather. Bigler ordered her in, and in her feverish condition she said no attention; he then went out and whipped her in, and she went in and to bed, and in about four days afterward she died; [illegible] I saw Bigler whipped or rather caned by [illegible] a walking cane; I saw him whipped at other times; I have seen Enoch Weller kicked; Enoch is somewhat silly, and walks quietly about all the time, and for this movement Bigler would kick him; I have seen him kicked for not cutting sufficient wood; I have seen Bridget Kenny whipped with a strap for talking incoherently [illegible] to a child, she not knowing what she was about; I have known Katie Dooley to be repeatedly whipped with a strap, and also with a stick; it was for being dirty; I have known her to be locked up in the dark room a day and night; I knew Kitty Potter, a little crippled girl, 12 or 13 years of age, to be stripped entirely naked and locked up in the dark-room by Bigler; don't think she got any food; I went to the prison in the afternoon and the girl, after I went [illegible] [illegible] thought she had fainted and opening the door found her crouched up in a corner, and I spoke to Bigler about it, and he consented to let her out; have seen Bigler whip children very severely with straps and sticks; have seen them whipped for straying on their way to school [illegible] out of the path on their way to the school house; they were whipped; the condition of the sick was bad—they had not proper attention; those not deemed really ill, not got so much to take exercise; there was no change in the treatment [illegible] in November, and the next winter it was very near Christmas when they got them; Enoch Weller is an old man, about sixty-five years of age; Mr. Bigler is about forty-five; he had heavy boots on when he kicked the old man; have known him to kick a child; he was often drunk; at times, for not cutting enough wood; Mr. Kernan was an insane man; the cane he was beaten with was at least an inch in diameter; the lock-up in which Bridget Kenny was locked up had no light, no air, no matter room and had no chamber or anything of the sort; Kittie Potter, the crippled girl, was a good quiet child; the place where she was locked up was about the same size, the dark, &c., and when the door was shut; I did not see Bigler strip her, but I saw him take her clothes off the door, and he came out with her clothing in the basket; I went to the door with her locked in; she was naked; she had on her pants. I knew Isaac Stillman to have been locked up in the dark room, and when I got there I found him dead; I told Bigler that I went to the tower for a [illegible] and when I came back [illegible] Bigler would not have anything done for him; I knew he was dead. I could not attend him, as in the morning I found him dead. Thomas Van Horn I also found dead; he had nobody to attend him; I slept with him that night; I knew Andrew Kelly, he was a sick man, and I could not do much for him; I [illegible] him; he died at night; I also knew Andrew Kelly; I could; he died at night; I also found dead in the morning; don't think any physician called to see him; he was sick only two days; he had no one to wait on him; he could not [illegible] no attention; I have seen Mrs. Burns, an aged woman, whipped; I have seen Mrs. Kernan, a German, whipped; I saw Lebe, the insane German, and the other old man whipped by Bigler with a cane; had seen Mrs. [illegible] over held them, over doubt, parted while I was there; the butter was rancid."

### St. Louis Menaced by Savages.

[From the St. Louis Times, August 3.]

The movements of the Indian tribes on the plains have been exciting much attention of late, calling for Government interference to protect settlers, but the idea of an Indian warfare near St. Louis was never distinctly dreamed of. But it now appears that a band of warlike Indians, about forty-five in number, dressed in martial costume, have invaded the sacred precincts of Lowell, and bid defiance to the inhabitants of this pretty suburb.

On Wednesday they were noticed for the first time, and they must have immigrated there during the previous night. They selected O'Fallon's pasture for their camp ground, [illegible] on account of its broad level, [illegible] sufficient the fact that nearly 100 head of cattle were grazing quietly there, totally unconscious of danger.

Yesterday, two men named Christ. Hoffmeyer and John Gober went out after their cows, when they were promptly halted by a murderous-looking redskin, who drew his rifle and threatened to shoot if they advanced a step further. They considered discretion the better part of valor and as fast as their legs could carry them, withdrew to regions of greater security.

Several of the cattle are already missing and the Indians defy the citizens to drive them off.

O'Fallon's pasture is located near Lasitt's powder mill, just beyond the city limits, and this morning a squad of mounted police will be despatched to give the redskins a brush for superiority.

## NASBY.

### The Negro being found not Available, Mr. Nasby and His Followers Decide to go Back on Him—A Seceder, the Effect of which was Spoiled by Pollock, the Illinois Store-Keeper, and Joseph Bigler, late C. S. A.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFICE, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) July 25, 1867.

The speculashen in wool, into wich the Dimocracy uv the South embarkt some months ago, hez, I regret to say, resulted disastrously. The nigger aint fitted for coperashen with the Dimocracy. Instid uv hangin onto us like the ivy onto the oak, he diskivered that, in the South at least, he wuz really the oak and we the ivy; instid uv lookin up to us, he contracted a disagreeable habit uv lookin down onto us. There wuz other reasons why he coodent be made available for uses, and therefore it wuz decided to go back onto the Afrikin, and to agin attempt his reducksion to ez near his normal speer ez the abnormal condishin uv the times wood admit. The directers uv the college met and changed the name uv the institooshen back to the "Southern Military & Classikle Institoot," and the Corners wuz itself agin.

Deekin Pogram lookt ez tho ten years hed bin lifted off him. "How pleasant 'tis," sed he, "to walk erect agin in front uv a nigger, and to pass him ez tho they wuz niggers! Oh, ef I cood only wallop one wunst more, methinks I could die happ!"

We hed a meetin last nite to consider this nigger question, wich wood hev resultid in great good and hed a powerful influence toward strengthenin the hands uv our brethren in the North, who are fightin the heresy uv nigger suffrage, hed it not been for that irritashen, Pollock, and that pest, Joe Bigler. I hed made my regler speech on the nigger and with much effect. I had quoted from sumbody's quotasheen from Agassiz, which demonstrated the radicle difference between the Afrikin and the proud Caucashun; arguin from the length uv his heel and arm; the thickness uv his skull and so forth, that the nigger wuz totally unfit to exercise the rites uv free men. I wuz applauded vocifferously and by none more than Pollock and Joe Bigler. Ez I took my seat and wuz a wipin the perspirashen from my classikle brow, feelin that I hed settled that question, Pollock riz and desired to say a few words and make a suggestion. Sed he:

"I hev listened with interest to the eloquent speaker, and I am happy to say I hev learned tax wich is new to me. Ef I hev ever doubted the inferiority uv the nigger them doubts are removed, pervidin allus, that the statements uv the speaker is troo, uv wich I hev no doubt, ez the carecter uv the speaker is a suffishent guarantee for the trooth uv whatever he sez."

I bowed stately like, with the air uv one to whom sich compliments wuz a everyday affair, wich they aint by no means; on the contrary, quite the reverse.

"But I want it demonstrated to the satisfacksheun uv the most obtoose—I want rite here a measurement uv the average Afrikin and the average white man, that all the world may know the difference. I move that it be did."

I acceded. "Let it be done," sed I, "that the vexed question may be settled forever."

Several niggers were askt to submit to the measurement, but all refused. Finally Joe Bigler led out Napoleon Johnson, a nigger wich wunst belonged to Deekin Pogram, in the audience. "Napoleon," sed he, "will yoo contribbit yoorself to the great science uv ethnology? Aint yoo willin to let us yoose yoo awhile to demonstrate the grate and growin trooth that your grandfather wuz a monkey? Step up, Napoleon."

Napoleon, nothin dasht, stept up, and Pollock, Deekin Bigler and I measured him with the followin result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hight | 5 feet 8 inches. |
| Weight | 168 lbs avoirdupois. |
| Length uv foot | [illegible] inches. |
| Length uv hands | [illegible] inches. |
| Breadth uv foot | [illegible] inches. |
| Length uv arm | [illegible] inches. |
| Breadth uv hand | [illegible] inches. |
| Length uv forearm | [illegible] inches. |
| Length from ankle to knee | [illegible] inches. |
| Capacity uv skull | [illegible] cubic inches. |

[illegible] which bets the top of hev uv the vertebral column [illegible] so to speak, is, accordin to Hippocrates, a truly anatomical [illegible] [illegible] important bone for pretty much all uv the [illegible] 90 cubic inches.

"Now," sed Pollock, "let us examine in the same way a average specimen uv the Caucashen race, ez he is found in this delectable spot. Will Issaker Gavitt be good enuff to step forrerd? I perpose to demonstrate the sooperiority of the Caucashen with a two foot rool. Figgers won't lie. Step up, Issaker."

And Issaker stept up and wuz measured with the follerin result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hight | 5 feet 6 inches. |
| Weight | 150 pounds. |
| Length uv hands | [illegible] inches. |
| Breadth uv hands | [illegible] inches. |
| Length uv foot | [illegible] inches. |
| Breadth uv foot | [illegible] inches. |
| Projection uv heel | [illegible] inches. |
| Length uv forearm | [illegible] inches. |
| Length from ankle to knee | [illegible] inches. |
| Capacity uv skull | [illegible] cubic inches. |

Pollock wuz delited! "Here," sed he, "it is in a nut shell. Issaker hez a shorter hand, a more narrer hand, a shorter and narrer foot, and his heel projects less than the nigger's by one inch! Good Lord how I hev bin deceived! Wat errors I hev bin nussin! How kin a human bein hev intelleck when heel projects four inches? How rejoist am I that I am at last set rite on these important pints!"

I smiled benignantly onto him.

Bigler riz. "I, too," said he, "am satisfied that the nigger is not wat we, who wuz disposed to consider him fit to exercise rites supposed him to be. I hold firm when the measurement uv his hands and arms wuz bein made, and the heel staggered me. Its clear that no one kin hev intelleck whose leg isn't set in his foot better than that. I shel persoo this investigashen. Havin a startin pint—a heel ez I may say to stand on—I shel go on to prove the inferiority uv the nigger. With that heel for a fulcrum, I shel, with the lever uv trooth, proceed to upset the tabric uv nigger ekality and carry confooshen into Boston. I shel assoom that Napoleon is a average specimen of the lower or unintellectool Afrikin type. Is it so?"

"It is! it is!" yelled we all, delited at the happy turn the thing wuz takin.

"I shell also assoom that Issaker Gavitt is a avrage uv the higher or intellectual Caucashen type. Is it so?"

"Certainly! Certainly!"

"Nery well. New opens, Massachoosetts. NAPOLEON, KIN YOO READ?"

I saw the trap into wich we hed fallen, and risin hastily, protestid that the examinashen hed bin carrid far enuff, and so did Deekin Pogram; but Bigler swore he wuz agoin to kiver Massachoosetts with shame, and I sot down paralysed.

"Kin yoo read, Napoleon?"

"Yes, sah!"

"Read this, then," sed Bigler, handin him a noosepaper.

The nigger read it ez peert ez a Noo England skool marm, which well he might, ez he learned it from one uv em.

"Kin yoo write?"

"Certinly," and takin a pencil he writ half uv the Declashen uv Independence.

"Set down, Napoleon. It's a devilish pity your heels is so long, otherwise yood be credited with havin intelleck. Now Issaker, my bold Caucashen, kin yoo read?"

"I protest!" shrieked I, in agony. "Issaker, don't answer the scoffer at ethnology!"

But Issaker riz, white ez a sheet and tremblin under the eye of Bigler, who knowd him from infancy, stuttered out, "No!"

"Kin yoo rite, my gay desendant uv the sooperior race?"

And, still under the infloonce uv Bigler's eye, he answerd "No!"

"Kin you cipher?"

"What in thunder's the yoose uv cipherin when the old man allus keeps a nigger to do his figgerin?"

"Set down, Issaker. We're done with yoo. There's an error somewhar. The nigger's capacity uv skull is less by several cubic inches, but he seems to hev used wat he hed freely. But it's all rite, Parson. Issaker shel vote and the nigger shant. Readin and writen aint a necessary qualificashen for votin down here, any way. Possibly the seat uv the intelleck is in the heel insted uv the brain, wich accounts for the nigger's havin the most uv it."

And Pollock and Bigler and the niggers present left the meetin-house, laffin uproariously, and throwin all sorts uv sdoos back to us.

I doubt whether the result of the investigashen will help our friends North. The fact is, it wuz overdone. It wuz carried too fur. There is a pint at wich facts ought to stop, Dimekratic fackts partikeler. In this instance the investigashen shood never hev bin carried beyond the heel. Hed it stopt there, we wood hev hed em. But carryin it to the radical pint, Bigler and Pollock tookt it, the foundashen we built wuz upset, and we are all at sea agin. Wood, oh! wood that we wuz all out wuz learning fanatics.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

### A Russian Visitor.

The third son of the Czar of Russia (there are five sons), the Grand Duke Alexis, Colonel in the army, and an officer in the navy, is about to visit this country. He is now in the Levant, looking in upon the Greek monasteries. The Washington *Chronicle* says the Grand Duke will soon proceed to Cadiz, where he will embark on board the Alexander Newski frigate, in which he will visit the West Indies, probably first going to Cuba, and thence to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and extending his trip to Mobile. He may be expected in Washington early in October, and will also visit Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. It is not yet arranged that the Grand Duke will proceed to the interior, but he will certainly proceed to Niagara, probably in company with Lord Monck, Viceroy of Canada, whose guest he will be during his visit to British North America. He is expected to reach St. Petersburg after six months' absence, immediately before Christmas. This Prince will travel under the assumed bearing of a Russian nobleman, and be thus under a partial incognito.

### Tippling in England—Medical Advice.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The *Lancet* has raised its voice, certainly none too soon, against the increasing indulgence among the educated and gentle, of what it justly characterizes as the pernicious habit of tippling. There can be no doubt in the mind of any who observe the changes of manners in good society that this very serious charge is well founded, nor must the ladies, whom the *Lancet* delicately abstains from direct allusion to them, be allowed to consider themselves exempted from its strictures or [illegible] at the [illegible] of dinner tables; the intemperate [illegible] amiable arm-bottle drinks; the [illegible] lasting glass or cordials cup at ball-suppers [illegible] the five o'clock tea-table, and all other evening parties, where the [illegible] with dancing or fevered with [illegible] round of amusements, and [illegible] the glass after glass of that tempting, but fallacious cool beverage, in place of lemonade and syrup, which formerly for their refreshment. But has the [illegible] as it is called, nothing to answer for in promoting the present state of things? [illegible] are now given, "by the Shadow Lancet," an amount of alcohol [illegible] have horrified their grandmothers [illegible] beer and port wine administered two or [illegible] times a day at first diagnosis [illegible] becomes grateful [illegible] then [illegible] everyone of us may [illegible] advice as the beginning of the [illegible] They say the modern type of disease is low; that stimulant [illegible] site; and that whether they prescribe [illegible] [illegible] Perhaps not in the physical [illegible] view, but in the moral one, the temptation to the abuse of such [illegible] as lavender, ether, &c., is not so [illegible] constantly recurring as that of [illegible] liquors, which are offered and [illegible] us wherever we go. Brandy has taken the place of sal volatile in the lady's [illegible] case; and the properties of gin as a soothing agent applicable to everything from the gilt stopper of a scent bottle to a lace [illegible] are firmly impressed on the mind of [illegible] waiting maid. We would never speak with respect of the noble profession [illegible] but it cannot be denied that the [illegible] liar temptation assailing some of its [illegible] "fashionable" members is that of flattering rather than leading the inclinations of [illegible] patients.

## A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

### Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Commercial, August 3.]

Yesterday morning the most intense excitement was created by a terrible tragedy which had been enacted in house [illegible] Centre Market Space, by a man named George Hanan, who, it is said, had first attempted to murder his wife and then killed himself by cutting his throat. The first intimation of the bloody affray was the appearance in the street of a married woman named Mrs. Hanan, who rushed across the market, with blood streaming from her body, and appealed to her brother to assist her. An examination discovered that she had been terribly wounded in the right breast, and was fast bleeding to death.

Upon ascending to a room in the [illegible] portion of the house, in the third story, a horrible sight was presented to view, the husband being found lying upon the floor in a pool of blood with his throat cut from ear to ear, gasping his last, with a huge bowie knife beside him, and in one corner of the room a little girl aged eight years, a daughter of deceased, partially hidden behind a bed, and almost crazed with fright.

Coroner Sultzer was summoned to hold an inquest, and first examined the little girl, who was the only one present. She stated that her father went out early this morning and returned perfectly sober about half-past 10 o'clock, and found her mother at home. They began to quarrel, and after some hard words had passed, he walked to the bureau, and taking from the drawer a large bowie knife, he seized the unfortunate woman by the hair, and having dragged her to the floor made several cuts at her, and finally plunged the knife up to the handle in her right breast. The woman managed to escape from him, and ran screaming out of the room, down stairs, and into the street.

As soon as she had gone, the child says he drew the knife across his own throat, and immediately fell to the floor, in which condition his body was found. Several witnesses testified that deceased and his wife had lived very unhappily together for several weeks past, and were frequently known to engage in savage altercations, but never had any serious difficulty before. It is said by the jealousy of the husband. The jury, after an examination, returned a verdict, "that deceased came to his death by suicide, by cutting his throat with a butcher knife." The chamber in which this terrible deed was committed, presented a most repulsive appearance; upon the floor was a great pool of blood.

An ironing table, with the covering torn and tumbled topsy turvy, several dishes upon the table were bespattered with blood, and in the middle of the room were the ghastly remains of the suicide, making up a picture of horror such as to leave a lasting impression upon the minds of all present. Deceased was a very large sized and powerful man, aged about thirty-five years, and was a butcher by trade. At a late hour last night his wife was still alive, although there was little hope is entertained of her recovery, as her right lung is injured.

### The Cholera in New York City.

[From the New York Express, August 3.]

In addition to the fatal case of Asiatic cholera reported last week, a fatal one occurred yesterday at Grove Hill, West [illegible] The patient was a boy six years of age [illegible] was attended by one of the Assistant Physicians of the Board of Health, sound [illegible] ago for measles; he recovered from [illegible] and was informed in a ward by [illegible] was seized yesterday morning with diarrhoea, vomiting and cramps. The physician attended him, but despite his efforts, the child sank in a few hours. The doctor says it is a case of genuine cholera.

Two cases were discovered last week, although reported by respectable physicians as Asiatic cholera, they are, so many others who have examined into the subject question that they are not; but "doctors differ." There are two, the one on the 26th inst. at No. [illegible] avenue, and the other on the [illegible] at Renwick street. They are both well, though not quite well, yet no fears are entertained for their recovery.

Two more cases reported to-day are under investigation, one at Bellevue Hospital, and the other in West Twenty-[illegible] street. No reports were received up to 5 o'clock.

[From the New York Express, August [illegible]]

To-day a woman, Mrs. Hannah [illegible] lies dead from supposed cholera, at [illegible] Mulberry street; she died Friday after eight hours' illness. The case was reported as cholera by Dr. Bishop. [illegible] porter has visited the premises, and from the appearance of the corpse, there is no doubt but the report of the doctor is correct. The eyes are hollow and sunken, the features drawn in, as if the person suffered great pain.

The woman from West Twenty-[illegible] street, who was sent to Bellevue [illegible] sick of cholera Friday evening, [illegible] eight hours' illness.

Cholera, however, is not epidemic in the metropolitan district. The statement in a morning paper to the effect that [illegible] this city [illegible] will be "epidemic in this city" was given [illegible] authority.

### St. Paul and Chicago Railway to be Commenced Immediately.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, August [illegible]]

The public will be glad to learn the authoritative confirmation of the report published yesterday, in regard to the immediate commencement of work on the St. Paul and Winona section of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. We are informed that Judge Nelson, Vice President, and Mr. Wm. Crooks, Chief Engineer of the Road, that the contractors, Messrs. [illegible] Salspaugh & Co., and C. A. F. [illegible] have received orders to commence work immediately, preparatory to track laying, just as soon as laborers can be [illegible] These gentlemen will proceed to the execution of their contract.

Nearly ten miles of this road are already graded, commencing at a point below Newport's Bluff, and we learn that on account of the high water, the grading will be continued southward for the present.

All our readers are so well informed in regard to this road, and so fully realize its importance, that nothing we can say will inspire them with more satisfaction than the simple announcement that work upon it will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted vigorously, and that hopes are entertained of its completion next year.

### The New Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: "Workmen are busily engaged in preparing for anchorage on the American side of the Niagara River for the new Suspension Bridge which is intended to connect the Canada and American shores at Niagara Falls. The bridge is intended for the accommodation of passengers only, and the public at large are indebted to the enterprise and skill of such men as William G. Fargo, of this city, Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, and Jas. Bush, Esq., of Clifton, Canada, for a structure that will give one of the grandest and most imposing views of the Falls.

"The bridge will be situated a short distance from the International Hotel on the American side, and the Clifton House on the Canadian side. It will require a span of 1,260 feet. The width will be ten feet, and the height above the water 190 feet. The structure will be of the usual style, resting upon wooden towers, which will be abundantly strong and safe for the purpose for which it is intended. We hear that the timbers are all framed, and will be put in place in the shortest possible time."

### The New Governor of Texas.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

No better man than E. M. Pease could have received the appointment of Governor of Texas. His appointment, we learn, was recommended by General A. [illegible] ton, which is itself a guarantee that it will prove acceptable to the loyal men [illegible]

Governor E. M. Pease is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Texas since 1835. He is a lawyer of note at the Texas bar, and is a citizen of [illegible] intellect and progressive principles. He has served in both branches of the [illegible] lature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He lives in Austin, and during the war he adhered with fearless and [illegible] integrity to the Union. At the election for Governor of [illegible] the "reconstruction" [illegible] Pease obtained over twelve thousand votes as an out-and-out Republican [illegible] merits.

### Rumored Defalcation in Wall Street.

[New York Correspondence of the [illegible] Press.]

One of the partners of a heavy firm near Water and Wall streets, [illegible] with a mania for speculation [illegible] the other partners, he drew heavily [illegible] the firm, expecting to refund the [illegible] usual, fortune went against him, and he continued to abstract funds, [illegible] kept the books, to cover his [illegible] a tight money market came [illegible] failed for between three and four hundred thousand dollars. Nothing [illegible] said about the defalcation until [illegible] to light. The culprit absconded [illegible] he was heard of at Albany, [illegible] the ruined partners took the [illegible] him. He occupied a position [illegible] [illegible]

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

### Regular Meeting—Reports of Inspectors.

### Mortality of the Past Week—Its Condition—The Armory Still in a Filthy Condition.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 162 Madison street. Present, Dr. Rauch, Messrs. Heard, Reynolds and Cass. Mr. Moore in the chair.

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent presented the following statement of the mortality of the week ending August 4:

[illegible]

| Date | Deaths | Mean Temp. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. W., N. E. |
| 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | S. W., N. E. |
| 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aug. 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. S. W., S. W. |
| 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. N. W., N. W., rain |
| 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. W., N. E., rain |
| 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. W., S. E. |
| Total | [illegible] | | |

Although the report of the mortality of the previous week was not so favorable as appearances indicated, compared with the preceding week, and the [illegible] the Sanitary Superintendent deems it his duty to call the attention of the Board to the fact that, from the increase of [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the mortality of the city will be increased, and that this increase will manifest itself in diseases of the bowels. Many of these can be avoided or greatly modified by temperance, proper diet, cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection. He would, therefore, urge upon the Board renewed diligence in the removal of all existing causes of disease, and urge upon the public the avoidance of the same.

During the past week there has been an increased inquiry for disinfectants, and it is to be hoped that their use will become general.

The report was accepted.

THE ARMORY.

The Superintendent read the following report in reference to the condition of the Armory and of the Second Ward generally, from Dr. Walker [illegible]

The Sanitary Inspector of the Second Ward desires very respectfully to call the attention of the Board of Health to the bad sanitary condition of the Armory. The condition of this building was reported in detail on the 13th of May last, and in July was referred to. Notwithstanding the momentary accumulation of pestilence in which we have stood for three months, nothing has been done to remedy this alarming nuisance.

Within the past week a new floor has been laid over a portion of the lower story of the building, and [illegible] instead of the cells [illegible] dropped out by their own weight, having been held in position by the flooring nails only, the vacant space beneath the floor, including that between the joists, having been filled with garbage and coal cinders; the drainage, sewerage, and ventilation, or rather the absence of such, remaining as before.

It should be stated, however, that a new and commodious stable has been built, and the inspector would respectfully suggest that the building be appropriated to one of the usual purposes of the Armory, as better much more comfortable and healthful. It appears somewhat arbitrary and oppressive to enforce by means of penalties the observance by private individuals of regulations which are utterly disregarded by the city authorities.

OTHER LOCALITIES.

The premises Nos. 92 and 94 Monroe street are in a very filthy condition, from defective drainage. Three premises were inspected several weeks since, and ordered to be supplied with proper sewerage connections. The order in this, as in many other instances, has been evaded by the construction of open drains, by means of which the waste water is conducted, and left to stagnate under the houses.

The nuisance and persistence in evading compliance with the sanitary laws which is manifested by a certain class of property holders in this ward, would entitle them to the consideration of the Board; for, if it were not also for our own interests [illegible] the public must be served by the [illegible] rules [illegible]

There is a brick stable in this locality [illegible] with foul articles of food, which is not proper [illegible] for the inspector to [illegible] the general health of the Ward is good, in spite of the filthy habits of many of its inhabitants, the mortality for the month of July being [illegible] in a population of nearly 14,000. (Signed) [illegible] Walker, M. D., Inspector of Second Ward.

REPORTS OF OTHER INSPECTORS.

A report was read from the Inspector of the Fifth Ward, stating that locality was in a fair sanitary condition.

A report represented the health of the Tenth Ward as excellent, considering the season of the year. Bowel affections had prevailed, but were readily yielding to treatment.

[illegible] report from the Inspector of the Sixth Ward presented the health of that ward as favorable; [illegible] pox and measles had decreased, [illegible] though there was a prevalence of [illegible] diarrhoea of the digestive organs, [illegible] nothing was felt in locality [illegible] the fumes of rotting vegetables [illegible] Attention was called to the large quantity of decaying vegetables offered for sale in the [illegible] It was suggested that an inspector be appointed to attend to the matter, and [illegible] the sale of fruit in improper [illegible] [illegible] have a salutary effect. The reports were ordered placed on file.

The Board then adjourned.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

### Bids for Street Filling and Paving—Sewer Extensions.

The following bids were yesterday opened by the Board of Public Works:

CHICAGO AVENUE.

For filling and macadamizing Chicago avenue, from Clark street to the river.

John E. McMahon, filling, $1 per cubic yard; area walls, $12 per rod; macadam, [illegible] per cubic yard; paving, $1.75 per square yard.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Geo. W. Trevor & Co., filling, $1; area walls, $[illegible]; macadam, $[illegible]; paving, $[illegible].

W. Nash and J. C. Evans, filling, paving and macadam, complete, $[illegible].

[illegible] for paving [illegible] street from Madison to Lake:

[illegible]

The following bids are for paving with wooden blocks [illegible] for paving with strips including [illegible] for curb walls per rod, and filling per cubic yard:

| Bidders. | Paving. | Paving Strip. | Curb Walls. | Filling. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeWolfer & McClellan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lake, Clarke & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] & McBean | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| E. H. Farrell & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Halpin & O'Connor | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Robert Moser | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McMahon & Bro. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SEWERS—1867.

Bids were opened for the construction of the following sewers, to be completed by December 1st, 1867. We give the highest and lowest bids per lineal foot on each class. There were sixteen bidders:

Twenty-sixth street—J. P. Offerman, $4.11. C. Gladding, $7.15.

Kankakee avenue—P. Dougherty & Co., $3.93. C. Gladding, $4.50.

Calumet avenue—P. Dougherty & Co., $3.93. C. Gladding, $4.00.

Prairie avenue—P. Dougherty & Co., $3.93. C. Gladding, $4.00.

Michigan avenue—P. Dougherty & Co., $3.95. C. Gladding, $4.25.

Morgan street—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.88. C. Gladding, $4.15.

Green street—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.88. C. Gladding, $4.15.

Peoria street—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.88. C. Gladding, $4.15.

Sangamon street—Farrell & Griffin, $1.81. C. Gladding, $3.95.

Jefferson street—Farrell & Griffin, $1.75. C. Gladding, $3.95.

Halsted street—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.86. Mahon & Bro., $2.15.

Halsted street—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.98. Mahon & Street, $2.25.

[illegible] avenue, West—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.[illegible]. J. P. Offerman, $2.61.

Twelfth avenue, West—P. Dougherty & Co., $2.[illegible]. J. P. Offerman, $2.61.

Twelfth street, West—Halpin & O'Connor, $1.[illegible]. J. Duffy, $2.25.

Clark street, North—Farrell & Griffin, $6.13. J. Mellugh, $[illegible].

Oak street—J. P. Offerman, $1.30. J. McHugh, [illegible].

Maple street—J. P. Offerman, $1.[illegible]. T. H. Duffy, $[illegible].

Elm street—J. P. Offerman, $1.[illegible]. T. H. Duffy, $[illegible].

SEWERS—1868.

Two bidders offered to take the contract for the construction of sewers on the following streets, to be finished by June 1, 1868. We give the highest and lowest bids per lineal foot:

Twenty-sixth street—Offerman, $1.11. Gladding, $[illegible].

Kankakee avenue—T. H. Duffy, $3.03. Gladding, $4.00.

Calumet avenue—Offerman, $3.30. Gladding, $[illegible].

Prairie avenue—T. H. Duffy, $3.[illegible]. Gladding, $[illegible].

Michigan avenue—T. H. Duffy, $3.[illegible]. C. W. Fuller, $4.00.

Wabash avenue—Woodruff & Raffin, $3.[illegible]. C. W. Fuller, $4.00.

Green street—Woodruff & Raffin, $1.[illegible]. C. W. Fuller, $[illegible].

Peoria street—Woodruff & Raffin, $1.[illegible]. Gladding, $[illegible].

Clinton street—Woodruff & Raffin, $1.30. Gladding, $[illegible].

[illegible] street—Woodruff & Raffin, $1.[illegible]. Gladding, $[illegible].

Union street—Offerman, $1.[illegible]. W. Mellen, $[illegible].

Halsted street—John Duffy, $1.[illegible]. W. Mellen, $[illegible].

Chicago avenue, West—John Duffy, $1.[illegible]. Offerman, $[illegible].

West Indiana street—H. Milburn, Sep. Wood & Co., $1.[illegible]. Reu. Raines & Co., $[illegible].

North Clark street—Reu. Raines & Co., $[illegible]. Offerman, $[illegible].

Oak street—Reu. Raines & Co., $[illegible]. Gladding, $[illegible].

Elm street—Offerman, $1.[illegible]. J. Duffy, $1.[illegible].

[illegible] street—Offerman, $1.[illegible].

THE SEWER EXTENSIONS.

The following are the limits of the new sewers that above bids are for:

*South Division.*

Twenty-sixth street, from Calumet to Kankakee avenue.

Kankakee avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-[illegible].

Calumet avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-[illegible].

Prairie avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-[illegible].

Michigan avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-[illegible].

*West Division.*

Morgan street, from Van Buren to Jackson.

Green street, from Van Buren to Jackson.

Peoria street, from Adams to Van Buren.

Clinton street, from Twelfth to Van Buren.

[illegible] street, from Hubbard to Fourth.

Halsted street, from Chicago avenue to [illegible].

Chicago avenue, West, from Rucker to Noble street.

West Indiana street, from Rucker to Noble.

Twelfth street, West, from Throop to Loomis.

*North Division.*

Clark street, from Schiller to North avenue.

Oak street, from Clark to Dearborn.

Maple street, from LaSalle to Dearborn.

Elm street, from Clark to Wells.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.—Patrick Cody, whose [illegible]

[illegible]

## FIRE AND POLICE.

### Condition of the Fire Department—Steamers Laid Up—New Police Stations.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire [illegible] held yesterday afternoon at the Police [illegible] 132 Madison street. Present: [illegible] Brown in the chair, and Commissioners [illegible] and James.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

[illegible]

## NASBY.

The Negro being found not Available, Mr. Nasby and his Followers Decide to go back on Him—A Meeting, the Effect of which was Spoiled by Pollock, the Illinois place-keeper, and Joseph Bigler, late C. S. A.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the state uv Kentucky,) July 25, 1867.

The speculashen in wool, into wich the Dimocracy uv the South embarkt some munths ago, has, I regret to say, resulted disastrously. The nigger aint fitted for copartnership with the Dimocracy. Instid uv the nigger clingin to us like the ivy onto the oak, he sheered off. ...

"I hev listened with interest to the eloquent speaker, and I am happy to say I hev learned nothing new to me. ..."

I acceded. "Let it be done," sed I, "that the vexed question may be settled forever."

...

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster.)

## A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Commercial, August ...]

Yesterday morning the most intense excitement was created by a terrible tragedy in Centre Market Space, by a man named George Hanan, who had first attempted to murder his wife and then killed himself by cutting his throat. ...

### The Cholera in New York City.

[From the New York Express, August ...]

### St. Paul and Chicago Railway—Work to be Commenced Immediately.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, August ...]

### The New Suspension Bridge at the Falls.

### The New Governor of Texas.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

### A Russian Visitor.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Inspectors.

Mortality of the Past Week—Its Condition—The Armory Still in a Filthy Condition.

## FIRE AND POLICE.

Condition of the Fire Department—Steamers Laid Up—New Police Station.

The Board adjourned.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bids for Street Filling and Paving—Sewer Extensions.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, August 5.

There is still considerable commotion in financial circles over the recent bank failures in New York—the Unadilla and the Westport. ...

### New York Stock Market.

### COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 5.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Monday Evening, August 5.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... August 5.

### Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BARK RACINE.—This newly-constructed vessel, which has been expected here for several days, made our harbor yesterday, from Buffalo, on her maiden trip. ...

### Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]


## Special Notices

Dr. Bigelow.

Private Matters.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Good News! Good News at Last!

The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.

Young Ladies Beware!

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions.

In the Spring and Summer Months.

## White Lead.

OLDEST WHITE LEAD And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1851. ST. LOUIS, MO.

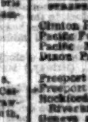
CHARLES K. VICKERS, Secretary. THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO., MANUFACTURERS OF WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE AND STANDARD PURE WHITE LEAD.

TRADE MARK

## Scales.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

## Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton Passenger | *8:15 a. m. | *7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *3:00 p. m. | *1:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | ‡11:00 p. m. | ‡5:15 a. m. |
| Dixon Passenger | 4:00 p. m. | 11:30 a. m. |

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

## Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

## Educational.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

## General Notices.

L. C. CROWELL, WEST DENNIS, Mass., is the sole proprietor of Crowell's Patent Self-Sealing Paper Bag.

## Hotels.

TO THE PUBLIC. The BOURHILL HOUSE, Fort Wayne, Ind., will be opened on TUESDAY, August 6th, 1867.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

## Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

## Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

## Medical.

THIS IS THE SEASON

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S—T—1860—X.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., NEW YORK.

## Proposals.

Improvement of Harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in Duplicate, will be received ...

ST. LOUIS Water Works, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received ... until MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1867.

The whole work to be completed by the 15th day of October, 1869.

By order of the Board. GEO. K. BUDD, President.

## Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE CARRYING U. S. MAIL, FROM NEW YORK, July 14 And every second Saturday thereafter.

J. WARRACK, Agent, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

## Watches.

Superior Imitation GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. "The Oreide Watch Factory."

C. E. COLLINS & CO., 37 & 39 Nassau-st., New York.

## Medical.

WHY HAS "SOZODONT" BECOME THE STAPLE DENTIFRICE OF AMERICA?

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many Ministers, Clergymen and their Families of New York City, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate, Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church Sixteenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. R. R. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

DENTISTS, CHEMISTS, PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, LITERARY MEN, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF OUR Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth, "SOZODONT,"

"SOZODONT"

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

## Medical.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Hottentots

BUCHU

NOW COME INTO GENERAL USE

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

DYSPEPSIA

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

TO NEGLECT THEM,

Is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

Infancy to Old Age,

HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract of Buchu,

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

THIRTY THOUSAND UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES

Has not been in the Habit of Resorting to their Publication.

THEY DO NOT NEED TO BE PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES.

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN, SHOULD STAND Simple, Pure and Majestic,

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS

THEY ARE LEFT To the Inspection of All.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE Test of their Properties.

United States Dispensatory

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience.

Permanent Success

Drug and Chemical Warehouse

Street Improvements—State-st., South of Twenty-Second

The Nicolson Pavement Case—"No Compromise."

The Appeal to be Prosecuted.

City Railways—The Track on Wells Street—More Cars on Blue Island Avenue.

The North Clark Street Assessment.

Petitions — Licenses — Remission of Taxes, &c.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

New Suits—Chancery Orders—Divorces.

The Delinquent Tax Lists—Drainage Assessments.

The new suits in the Circuit Court yesterday were of

F. P. Hoke, for the use of Henry W. Austin and Charles T. Beal, vs. John Ham, of Moultrie County. Garnishment to recover $119.50, costs and judgment, in a suit by Austin et al. vs. Ham.

[illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Tired of Life—He Takes Arsenic—The Dose not Fatal.

The Neighbors Think It a Sham—No Sympathy.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

The Postponed Race Won by Hay Jim—An Interesting Contest.

On Saturday last a contest for a purse of $150, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, took place at the Dexter Park. The contesting horses were Hay Jim, Red Weasel, Little Maria, and Lumber Jim. [illegible]

JUPITER AND SATURN.

Where are They? How to Find Them.

A correspondent, signing himself "Doctor," writes as follows: [illegible]

The Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago.

From a circular just issued we see that the Baptist Theological Union has fixed upon Wednesday, October 2d, as the time of opening the Theological Seminary at the University of Chicago. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A LAKE SERPENT.

The Monster of the Ocean at Our Doors.

[illegible]

Steinway's Triumph—Additional Proofs

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

Chickering—Official Extract.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

We submit the following despatch:

PARIS, July 1, 1867.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill., U. S.: [illegible]

CHICKERING & SONS.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 5—Noon.

Consols 94⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie, 45¾.

FRANKFORT, August 5.

U. S. Bonds 76¾.

LONDON, August 5—Evening.

Consols 94⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 73¼; Illinois Central, 78¾; Erie, 45¾.

FRANKFORT, August 5—Evening.

U. S. Bonds, 76 5-16.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—Noon.

Cotton—Quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d. Estimated 1,000 bales.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 5.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.

NEW ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI.

TOLEDO.

OSWEGO.

LOUISVILLE.

MEMPHIS.

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, August 5th, LILLIE M. BIDWELL, aged [illegible]

[illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—At Kenwood, a furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished house, two story and basement, No. 72 Van Buren-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—House 387 Superior st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A comfortable two-story frame dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage of six good-sized rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—At 178 Park av., a genteel cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—Two-story house with 10 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A new house, near and east of Union Park [illegible]

TO RENT—Low, to a prompt tenant [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story house of nine rooms [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—Cheap, with or without board, at 414 West Madison-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms. Call at 163 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A splendid sleeping room, at No. 121 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room for a single gentleman, in a private family [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished front room, to a single gentleman. Also a bed. Inquire at 120 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front parlor, and bedroom adjoining [illegible] at 111 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms in dwelling house 367 State-st.

TO RENT—In a private family, a neatly furnished room [illegible]

TO RENT—Five suites and ten single rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Six fine rooms over store [illegible]

TO RENT—A partly furnished room [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—301 South Clark-st., store and dwelling. [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Wood turning lathe and power [illegible]

TO RENT—Stores, dwellings and offices [illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE

THEATRE COMIQUE

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE.)

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

[illegible] Prices of Admission, 25 and 50 cents. [illegible]

OPERA HOUSE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

BIERSTADT'S YO SEMITE VALLEY,

FARRAGUT TAKING NEW ORLEANS,

And other new arrivals, on exhibition.

Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Auction Sales.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT,

165 MICHIGAN-AV.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, August 6, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, 165 Michigan-av., Brick Dwelling House [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

will sell AT AUCTION, at their Salesrooms 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 6th, at 9½ o'clock a. m., a large and superior assortment of

RICH AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE,

FOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, PRINTS, WHITE AND BROWN MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, WOOL GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 8, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

30 CASES LEAF, AND 35 KEGS Fine-cut Tobacco, 30,000 Cigars, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, August 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

AUCTION, Tuesday, 6th August, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION, Wednesday, 7th August, at [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, [illegible]

BY JAS. A. MARSHALL [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—An elegant two story [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new and beautiful [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Chamberlin & Lancaster, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A superb lot on Prairie-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class house, containing 14 rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Quincy-st., between Clark and State [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot and store, No. 165 West Lake-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new two-story house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable home [illegible]

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a new cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Green-st., near Madison [illegible]

FOR SALE—Near Chicago University, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two-story and basement house on Wabash-av. [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A few more of those choice lots in our new subdivision [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on Third-st., near [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, lot on Oak-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Thirty-third-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—60 feet front corner Washington and Desplaines-sts. [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery—The best chance for a photographer [illegible]

FOR SALE—Whole or half of a first class drug store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture, in a central part of the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A general dry goods store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A complete stock of dry goods. [illegible]

FOR SALE—State manufacturing rights [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—House, tanks, boiler and engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house well furnished [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small manufacturing business [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class retail drug store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A flourishing fruit, vegetable and provision store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon in a good locality [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-thirds interest in a well-established manufacturing business [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

18 Rush-st.—Well furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, [illegible]

73 Van Buren-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with first class board and room at the above number.

84 Adams-st.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Rooms and board. Also day boarders wanted. [illegible]

98 Third-av.—A French family from Paris have just opened a French boarding house, [illegible]

159 Third-av.—A few gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, can be accommodated with well furnished rooms, with or without board, [illegible]

215 South Clark-st., up stairs.—Furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with board. Also room for two respectable young ladies.

215 Erie-st.—A desirable front room, furnished, with board for single gentleman. [illegible]

266 West Randolph-st.—Good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

278 State-st.—Several persons can find board and lodgings at this very desirable locality. Apply at once and secure a pleasant home.

297 Michigan-st.—One handsome room, with the comforts of a home, suitable for a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

312 State-st.—First-class board in a nice new brick house, five minutes' walk from the Post Office. [illegible]

925 Wabash-av.—Two large rooms, unfurnished, with first-class board; also furnished single rooms. Location desirable.

NORTH SIDE.—A pleasant front room, with good board, in a small family, suitable for two young gentlemen. [illegible]

WABASH-AV.—For an advance of $250 I will board a gentleman and wife six months [illegible]

WEST SIDE.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms [illegible]

Pianos

FOR SALE—The Hazelton Piano needs not the flourish of trumpets [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class piano, at $200—less than cost. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First class Piano at a great bargain. Address "PIANO," Box 4369.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Think between Halsted-st. [illegible]

LOST—$5.00 Reward—On Sunday [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday evening, on Blue Island-av. [illegible]

LOST—A white mare strayed from the premises of LEWIS LEVY [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A travelling salesman for [illegible]

WANTED—Good salesmen in every [illegible]

WANTED—A good salesman and travelling agent [illegible]

WANTED—A man to take care of horses [illegible]

WANTED—A young single man, that [illegible]

WANTED—A boy in a law office. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen to solicit and fill orders [illegible]

WANTED—A head waiter, to take charge of a hotel dining-room. [illegible]

WANTED—A city physician needs a boy of care [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Bookbinder—A first-class forwarder and ruler, [illegible]

WANTED—To Carpenters—One or two workmen [illegible]

WANTED—A first class carriage trimmer on light work. Apply to E. FORD, 164 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Two first class carpenters wanted at IVARSON'S shop, rear of Chamber of Commerce.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Wet nurse for a child [illegible]

WANTED—A good, capable nurse girl [illegible]

WANTED—Two or three experienced dressmakers immediately. Apply at 154 State-st. [illegible]

WANTED—100 women with sewing machines to make woolen shirts. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately — 200 coal miners [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good first class cook—a Norwegian woman preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook, [illegible]

WANTED—A good German girl to do kitchen work in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A good steady girl or middle-aged woman to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Irish girl to do washing and ironing and work where there is a second girl. Call at 83 Warren-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 112 South Robey-st., this afternoon.

WANTED—A good girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A good, reliable woman to do general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. Must come well recommended. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A good, experienced chambermaid; [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day, 300 railroad laborers. [illegible]

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 15 railroad men [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—About $4,000 for at least six months, on the most satisfactory security, [illegible]

WANTED—To loan from $6,000 to $8,000 for the term of five years, [illegible]

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your past, present and future clearly revealed [illegible]

WANTED—A steady man with small capital in a light, permanent, cash paying business. [illegible]

WANTED—Energetic men of respectable address in every large town and city in the Northwest [illegible]

WANTED—North Carolina State Stocks, at Office 14, No. 153 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. J. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—To borrow $3,000 for three years at 10 per cent. [illegible]

WANTED—Loans—$1,500 to $5,000 [illegible]

WANTED—An interest or the management of a first-rate hotel [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand set of scales, suitable for a coal yard. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a mink set [illegible]

WANTED—A widow would like to find a home in the country for her boy, [illegible]

WANTED—$6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage for three or five years, [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of business experience [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago property, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling of not over 9 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Any person having a large, first-class house to rent [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Dwelling for a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Or purchase, a carpenter shop. Address "H," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a young single man, a furnished and comfortably cleanly room, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—With or without board, a suite of unfurnished rooms; [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house with cellar, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—On the North Side, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Two fine farms, within 60 miles of Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Elgin, only two hours by railroad from Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two large tracts of desirable farm land, in Palo Alto Co., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A farm of one hundred acres adjoining a town [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen from the East, bank clerks, in a private family [illegible]

BOARD—And rooms, from September, [illegible]

BOARD—And furnished room, by a [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do chamberwork by a girl of experience. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted — Gentlemen [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A new [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Map [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted — Twenty [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER — Wanted — [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A [illegible]

PARTNER — Wanted—In a [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a [illegible]

PARTNER — Wanted — [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—The two individuals [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—2 second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—30-horse power [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange [illegible]

FOR SALE—8, 10, 12 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Another lot [illegible]

Horses, Carriages.

FOR SALE—Carriage [illegible]

WANTED—A horse and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A cow [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fall [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's War Upon Secretary Stanton.

Brief and Spicy Correspondence Between the Parties.

Johnson's Responsibility for the Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

Question of Veracity Between the President and Judge Pierrepont.

August Statement Relative to the Public Debt.

FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi's Movement Upon Rome Abandoned for the Present.

Speculations as to the Successor of Pope Pius IX.

Kossuth Declines to Accept a Seat in the Hungarian Parliament.

The English Reform Bill Passed in the House of Lords.

The Situation in Europe as Viewed by the British and Continental Press.

Revolutionary Proclamation by the Roman National Committee.

[illegible] of the Voyage of the Little Raft Nonpareil.

POLITICAL.

The Political Campaign Inaugurated in Ohio and Minnesota.

[illegible] in New Orleans to Protest Against Sheridan's Removal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.

[illegible] following is the correspondence between the President and Mr. Stanton concerning the resignation of the latter: [illegible]

THE CABINET

[illegible] attended to-day, only Randall, [illegible] and Welles being present. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE REFORM BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, August 5.

In the House of Lords last night, the amendment to the Reform Bill, increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum, was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to-night.

LONDON, August 5—Midnight.

In the House of Lords the Reform Bill was read for a third time and passed.

FENIANS CONVICTED OF TREASON.

DUBLIN, August 5.

Thirty-three of the Fenians who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary have been convicted of treason.

A HEAVY RAIN-STORM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 5.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing throughout England.

RELEASE OF BRITISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August 5—Evening.

Advices received here from Abyssinia report that the British in that country are no longer in the hands of the King.

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

The Brighton races commenced to-day. The first race was for the biennial stakes, and was won by Trocadero. The other race was for the Rothschild stakes, and was won by Paty; North Star second, and Rex Vis third.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 5—Midnight.

In the Commons to-night Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the session, the correspondence which has passed between the British Government and the United States, in regard to the Alabama claims, and all other documents bearing on the case.

OCEAN MAIL CONTRACT.

It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New York after the expiration of the Cunard contract, are open to all bidders, but British ships will have the preference.

Italy.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME ABANDONED.

FLORENCE, August 5.

Garibaldi has come to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, it is best to abandon, for the present, his movement against Rome. The volunteers which had begun to collect from all parts of Italy, and which had already invaded the Papal territory at various places, will disperse, but preparations will be pursued with great activity. Garibaldi himself has expressed a firm belief in the success of the next movement.

France.

SUCCESSOR TO POPE PIUS NINTH.

PARIS, August 5.

The name of Bishop Dupont is spoken of in connection with the Papacy. It is said his choice as successor of Pius IX. in the Papal chair, will be strongly urged by France, whose influence, it is believed, will largely preponderate at the election.

A DENIAL.

It is now denied that any interview will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

Hungary.

KOSSUTH DECLINES A SEAT IN THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

PESTH, August 5.

It is said Kossuth declines the seat in the Hungarian Parliament conferred upon him by the electors of Waitzen.

Austria.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW CONCORDAT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ROME.

VIENNA, August 5.

Active negotiations are going on between the Austrian Government and Holy See for the establishment of a new concordat.

Prussia.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER BANCROFT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, August 5.

Hon. George Bancroft, Ambassador of the United States to Prussia, has arrived here.

BY STEAMER.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August 5.—The steamship [illegible]

The raft Nonpareil reached Southampton with thirty gallons of water to spare. She was obliged to lay to seven times on account of weather. The Captain was pretty ill for days during the voyage, and otherwise the crew were in perfect health. The raft kept water-tight all the way.

Lord Derby was confined to his bed, from gout.

[illegible]